THE INSTITUTE JOURNAL.

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THE STAFF.

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ALUMNI COMMITTEE { Prof. J. I. Woodruff—Alumni Notes. M. L. Wagenseller—Alumni Personals.

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EDITORIAL.

Vacation is past. The students have returned in large numbers and the school has been opened. Nearly every room in the building is full and a few are rooming in the town. Few of the old students remained away and their places have been filled up by the coming of new ones. Some are still to return and it looks as if this building would not hold them all when they come. The Sophomore class numbers twenty-three, the Freshman, at this time, fourteen, and the other three classes are correspondingly large. Let all the old students, that are out, hasten to come in and bring all others along with them possible. We will find comfortable quarters and good teaching for all that may come.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

At this writing seven of our young men are absent at the Columbian Exposition and one young lady pro-

poses to go. We are glad indeed, to have them there. It is education to view the exhibition. The fair is the world epitomized. It affords, in a few days, the advantages of years of travel in foreign countries. We hope they will come back with minds enlarged.

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We published the resolutions passed by the Alumni Association at their meeting in June. We were glad to see that they appointed a committee "to assist" us; but up to this time both the committee and "the assistance" have been invisible. We shall be thankful to see the "assistance" materialize. It can take shape in the form of multiplied and increased subscriptions. This is the most tangible way to touch us up and strengthen the prosperity of the *Journal*.

It is not a remunerative business for the editor in chief to solicit the "adds," and the "subs.," do nearly all the work and then pay out more money than he receives for the support of the periodical. There are very many of the Alumni and friends of the institution who have not subscribed for the *Journal*. If about one hundred more will do so, and pay for it, we would, at least, be able to pay expenses. And, however large the patronage, we will use all the surplus above expenses to improve and enlarge the publication.

ADMISSIONS TO FRESHMAN.

When, during the war, Gen. Grant was at the head of the U. S. Army and took an outlook over the prospects of the Southern rebellion, he reported that the South had "robbed the cradle and the grave" to fill up the ranks of their depleted army. Not greatly different is the course of that college in its efforts to fill up and report a very large Freshman class. They have admitted young men from the Subfreshman and even the Middle Preparatory as a bribe to induce them to come from others to their institution. They let them in ostensibly on trial, but every body knows that, in their case, it means full admission.

The Confederate army soon collapsed and faded away out of existence on account of the weak material introduced into its ranks. Is this to be the fate of the college? It may not go so far; but there certainly will be a serious weakening of the standard and dignity of that institution in proportion as it introduces material into its classes below grade. It not only loses the respect of other institutions as being without any standard of qualification, but that of its patrons and friends, as well as the students themselves, whose education it defeats and debauches.

The ruin of the young men and the degradation of the whole college

system of education ought not to go on without a protest on the part of those who look on with sincere regret.

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TEACHERS OF THE STATE.

Our attention has been called to the following:—

"Professor Schaeffer, the new State Superintendent of Public Instruction, says that of the 25,399 teachers in the public schools of Pennsylvania only 194 are college graduates. More than one half of the 25,399 never attended an academy, a seminary or normal school."

As citizens of Pennsylvania and educators we are interested in this matter. We are informed that 800 graduates went out from the normal schools of the state last year. Are they all among the less than one half of the 25,399 teachers that will be engaged and employed in the work of instruction this year? If not, how many of them will be? How many of those who received a weekly stipend of state aid are now serving the state according to the agreement? How many are taking the money of the state to assist them in getting an education, and then going off, regardless of their obligation, to enter some other business? How many are doing the teaching who were too poor even to enter any "academy, seminary or normal school," while those who are well off have accepted state aid to get an education which they use, not in the service of the public, but in other occupations for the selfish purpose of making money? These are questions for Professor Schaeffer to answer to the citizens of Pennsylvania who furnish the money. Let us hear from him.

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❧ LITERARY. ❧

DEMANDS OF THE HOUR UPON THE COLLEGE—BRED.

BY REV. GEO. E. FABER, A. M. '82.

Surely the Maid of Orleans is one of the most marvellous characters of all history. *Marvellous*, I say, for she was an object of wonder and even of awe in her own generation; while the record of her brief career steeped in the superstitions of her time, makes men to wonder still today. That a young woman, a mere maiden of scarce twenty summers, should come to occupy her position, riding at the head of a great army and repelling the enemies of her native France, is one of those strange and unusual phenomina that cause

every one to marvel. And, the fact that but recently the Pope of Rome promulgated the decree of her canonization, occasions anew an interest in her strange and remarkable story.

It is not my purpose here and now to dilate upon her seeming mission, or to speculate concerning the truth or falsity of her supernatural claims, or as to whether there was any collusion between her and Charles the Dauphin, to the end of securing his coronation as King. It is rather my desire to suggest and to urge that the supernal forces which nerved her on to unheard-of heroism in behalf of King and country,—whether these forces were actual, or but asserted in her case—are *existent* in the mind and heart of every educated man and woman. Speaking, not as a minister of the gospel, not even as a christian, we stand simply on the wide platform of humanity, rationality, civilization, and submit it as a truth that Jeanne d'Arc has not been the only one to hear "heavenly voices." These heavenly voices may be and are heard, especially by every college-bred man and woman. They are the voices of wisdom, seeking to qualify for the proper conduct of human affairs, and inspiring to leadership, and even solitary and independent action, if need be, in the march of human progress.

It is true, as far as it goes, that, as in the words of some one long ago, "Knowledge never yet made any one *wise*." However it is also true that man is, in the most general sense, a religious being. As such, the acquisition of knowledge and the development of the intellectual nature are bound to stir the moral powers into a sentient condition. The voice of the inner, of the ultimate spiritual virtue, is heard. If heeded, there is wisdom; if not, the greater folly. Now, is it not a truth that the college-bred man or woman, indeed every one who has received what is commonly styled a liberal education, has his moral powers quickened into more frequent and intense sensibility than others? There are "heavenly voices" in the unnoticed undertone of every life, but in the informed and educated mind they are loud and distinct enough to be heard. They were heard by Socrates when he wrote of his "demon," by Plato, when he reasoned on immortality; by Cecero, when he wrote concerning duty; by Seneca, when he drew up a code of morals that have been suggestive of St. Paul. In every age, as well as to-day, and every sphere, whether of thought or of action, those who have been leaders, those whose names appear in that record of the world's greater movements which we call *history*, have been men and women

who heard the "heavenly voices,"—and *who heeded them*, as did Jeanne d'Arc.

It is just at this point that we, as those who are college-bred, need to give our particular attention. As a large and constantly increasing class or part of our American society, we have largely failed, so far, in taking our proper place in the agitation and achievement of business, social and political reforms. College-bred men and women should be found on all sides, leading off—into conflict; leading on—into victory. Rather, however, have they been so slow in responding to duty's call, sounding down to them from the sunlit heights of their own enriched and developed understanding, that less able and less educated men have had at last to step into the breach and direct the conflict.

* * * *

I conceive that no more notable example of the recreancy of learning to her duty in this land, can be given than that recreancy which existed for thirty years prior to our Civil War. A great question was agitating all ranks of society,—the question of human freedom. "Heavenly voices" were heard. They came stealing, softly, sweetly into the mental chambers of every intell igent and educated man. Harriet Beecher Stowe, through her Uncle Tom's Cabin, was one of the "good angles" through whom these voices came. But how few gave them any heed! Where was the scholar then? Ah, instead of shining in the public hall and in the marts of trade, he cravenly hid his light under a bushel. Indeed, there seemed to be an all but universal conspiracy among the learned to ignore that national abomination, slavery with its dreadful train of evils. Its very agitation was unpopular, and was left to a few heroic spirits, with the immortal Garrison as their chief,—men mostly without learning and without "caste" among their countrymen. Even ministers of the gospel crouched before the slave-drivers whip. Confronted by that tremendous man of straw, that popular Medusa,—the awful charge of "preaching politics," still portentous enough to paralyze the larger portion of the christian ministry to-day,—they became like dumb dogs, not daring to open their mouths, the while they should have been leaders in the fray—posessed of the scholar's insight and imbued with the prophet's courage and inspiration. When at last came the mighty struggle that deluged our land with blood, our colleges reluctantly poured forth into the *field of battle*, the intellects whose predecessors should have declaimed from the rostrum and in the market-place.

The practical question comes anew to college-bred men and women

in this generation and at this very hour, what part should they, what part *will* they take in the new and general upheaval of society whose outer rocking and tossing is already upon us?

* * * *

It may however be safely asserted that the monster public evil of this generation and of our land, and which demands the earnest attention of scholars, as well as of all who are qualified to be leaders in thought and action, is the licensed rum traffic, otherwise, *the saloon in politics*. Reformers now in their graves have long sounded the alarm. We declare with the calmness of a Stoic, but with the assurance of a Seer, that this is to-day the dominant question in our social and national life; and upon its solution will depend, before many years longer, the fate of civil liberty and of moral civilization. Any conservatism which at this late day cries out alarmist is simply fossilism. All unbiased thinkers are beginning to see that the shout of "temperance cranks," "temperance fanatics" is raised and vociferated by the saloon proletarian, which knows no law, and which, unless exterpated from our soil, will plunge us into anarchy and ruin.

Let the presence everywhere of this blighting institution not blind us to its deadly character. The so-called temperance question is no longer merely a matter of personal habit, individual restraint, moral suasion,—but a matter of our public weal or woe. Although outlawed by the Supreme Court of the U. S., the liquor traffic is to day our National Dictator. Potentially, it is the liquor traffic and not Grover Cleveland, that sits in the president's chair. Ay, the liquor traffic is the deadly cobra which has coiled itself about our political life, and is now beginning to tighten its folds! Is this rhetoric or is it fact? Witness the saloon-extension legislature of New York State. Witness the race-track gambling legislature of New Jersey. Witness the beer-stained and Sunday desecrating Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Witness the devilish outrages at Muscatine, Ia. Surely unless the masses arouse themselves and are aroused by the trumpet-blasts of society's natural leaders, the scholars and thinkers of our land, *our* "decline and fall" must shortly begin, if it has not already. With such an arch-enemy, even greater than slavery, devastating our land, I ask, does not every school man hear the "heavenly voices" as they come to his ears from the laws of virtue, from the dictates of reason, from the testimony of all our past history?

The trouble, largely, with the college-bred in our land has been, that in every public question which has

come to the front from time to time, they have been content to do the most of the talking while others have gone ahead and have done the acting. There seems always to have been more or less of this tendency, calling for constant vigilance on the part of society's watchmen. It is said that Anacharsis went into the Archon's court at Athens and heard a case argued by the great men of that city, and saw the vote by five hundred men. Walking in the street some one asked him, "what do you think of Athenian liberty?" "I think," said he, "wise men argue cases and fools decide them." Says Wendell Phillips, "just what that timid scholar 2000 years ago said in the streets of Athens, that which calls itself scholarship here says today, that it lets wise men argue questions and fools decide them." I ask, is it not the hour of high noon, when wise men must not only argue, but decide and act,—for themselves and the nation's destiny?

Historians attribute Joan of Arc's success to several noteworthy qualities. Says Michelet, "the originality of the Pucelle, the secret of her success was not her courage or her visions, but her good sense." Amid all her enthusiasms the girl of the people saw the question and knew how to resolve it. * * says Knight of her, "an enthusiast herself, she filled a dispirited soldiery and a despairing people with enthusiasm." The great secret of her success was the boldness of her attacks, when military science reposed upon its cautious strategy. "Good sense," "boldness," "enthusiasm,"—what can not these qualities achieve for our common welfare, if reinforced by learning and the advantage of its puissant influence.

Joan generally bore her white banner herself in battle. She said that, though she loved her sword much, she loved her banner "forty times as much;" and she loved to carry it because it could not kill any one. It is to be profoundly hoped that in the settlement of the dozen or more questions that agitate our people today, the banner of truth will assure the victory rather than the sword; the white banner of the citizens ballot rather than the soldier's bullet. But we submit today that if these problems that have been crowding upon us for the last twenty years and more shall ever be solved in the line of progressive civilization then it is imperative that every college bred citizen be true to his knowledge and his moral convictions, and lend a helping hand in civil affairs. Otherwise we believe that there will be sounded within the next fifty years the knell of our nation's doom.

Young gentlemen! In the midst of your studies and of active prep-

aration for your calling in life, —whatever that calling may be,— give ear to the "heavenly voices" of your past civilized and orderly home training. They echo and re-echo through your college-days like the mellow tones of a far distant bell, floating on the summer air. Bear in mind that your weekly exercises should be the practical application of your increasing knowledge to the business, social and political needs of your generation. For, the literary society hall stands midway between the class room and active life. It is the ante-room to a practical world;its rostrum the stepping stone to the street, the bar, the platform, the pulpit. Let us then remember "the cause that needs assistance, the wrongs that need resistance, the future in the distance, and the good that we can do." May all our college students shortly awaken to that consciousness of truth's reality which shall enable them to indulge in the useful reflection of Ellen Sturgis Hooper:—

"I slept, and dreamed that life was beauty:
I woke and found that life was duty;
Was then thy dream a shadowy lie?"

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ALUMMI NOTES.

'89 B. Meade Wagenseller has resigned his position at Rising Sun Md.and is pursuing a course of study at Bucknell University.

'88 Prof Geo. E. Fisher has returned to his post of duty in Bucknell academy.

'86 Rev. W. A. Trostle will begin his labors in the Augustaville charge (lately vacated by Rev. Benson) on Oct. 1st.

'88 Prof. R. Loyd Schroyer has been re elected principal of the schools of Selin's Grove.

Rev. W. H. Hilbish, '89, has accepted the call extended to him from Roaring Springs, Blair Co., Pa. His people gave him a reception upon his entrance upon the field.

'86 Rev. W. H. Dale has accepted a call to the pastorate at Williamstown, Pa.

'88 Rev. C. C. Benson has accepted a call to the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church of Williamsport, Pa.

Prof. G. W. Wagenseller,'89 takes charge of the New Bloomfield, Pa., Academy this fall.

Rev. H. C. Salem, '88 has been selected by Prof. H. L. Baugher, D. D. as one of the three ministers to

prepare the illustrative and suggestive notes on the Golden Texts in The Augsburg Teacher for the last quarter of 1893.

Revs. F. P. Manhart and H. C. Salem attended the late metting of Alleghany Synod at Huntingdon the beginning of this month.

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✻LOCALS.✻

Autumn!

Overcoats!!

Jack Frost!!!

The Class of '94 numbers 23.

Who was left at Shickellimy?

An important loss—our tailor.

Foot Ball has been resurrected.

Our name—The Missionary Institute.

It is reported that Hare Sr. stays in eight nights a week.

The latest additions to our school are the portraits of Drs. Day and Rhoads. Both men we are proud to own.

Quite a number of our students attended the Union S. S. pic nic at Clements Park, on Aug. 28. All report having had a pleasant time.

The Sophomore's have taken the honors in the field at playing base ball and are now prepared to contest with any other team on our grounds.

Thursday, Sept. 7, was a gala day for the students. We all had the pleasure of attending the Lutheran Reunion at Susquehanna Heights.

Professor—Who wrote the Apostle's Creed? Theologue—I did know but I have forgotten. "That is very sad, the only man in the world that ever knew has forgotten it." Replied the Professor.

The lecture delivered by Rev. E. B. Killinger, in the Town Hall, on Sept. 9, was not as liberally patronized as it might have been. It was very entertaining and instructive and more of our students should have encouraged it by attending.

On September 1st.; the 35th Anniversary of the founding of the Missionary Institute, was held. The program was gotten up on the spur of the moment, but proved a success. The addresses were delivered by our Superintendent, Rev. Manhart, who acted as chairman of the meeting; Drs. Ziegler, Born, Dimm, Hill, Rev. Yutzy, J. B. Lau and S. B. Hare.

PERSONALS.

"Oh!—I got ducked."—Rollie.

Mr. Bergaman, formerly a tailor of Berwick, is a new addition to the Theological class. A house in Studentville now forms the abode of him and his family.

The latest out—Crouser in the country. The latest in—Wohlgemuth in the Marsh.

That new student who went to *prey* on Dr's. grapes returned to *prey* that his ankle might be healed which he sprained in leaping over the fence in front of Prof. Woodruff's house.

"Talmage, Jr.," and wife are again back to Studentville.

The ladies' department this year is represented by Misses Burkhart, Hummel, Rreimeier, Rosie, Minnie and Sadie Gortner, Annie and Maggie Philips. Della and Alice Pawling, Boyer, Fortney, Ott, Schoch and Ulrich.

The shrill notes of the "music man's" clarionet have already driven Dad to despair. No wonder the big bugs did not cause any annoyance while he roomed in No. 18.

Messrs Yoder, Matter, C. E. and J. A. Frontz, Alleman, Burns and Woodley have been attending the World's Fair, Mr. Guss started with them and was unfortunately overtaken by sickness, but started later.

Dr. Anna Kugler, medical missionary to Guntoor, India recently gave us a very interesting twenty minutes' talk about the nature of the work in heathendom and the necessity of thorough preparation, which was greatly enjoyed by all.

The eloquence of C. D. Russell is now heard in the theological hall.

One of the new boys, who has been making the air "blue" with his oaths and threats, was treated to a cold bath in the pump trough not long since, which has considerably cooled his desire for fighting.

A certain middle prep. when his name was called in evening chapel answered—"Fortney."

How quiet the halls were during the absence of Guss.

McClintic has returned from his last Easter's vacation and has brought along with him again his chief companions—dime novels and "pups."

An address on the subject of temperance and prohibition was delivered in the town hall on Sept. 16th by Prof. C. P. Bastian, '92, under the auspices of The Inter-collegiate Prohibition Association.

The P. O. S. of A. of this place was recently addressed in the Ev. Lutheran church by Rev. M. H. Havice, '86, now the successful pastor of Shenandoah, Pa.

Rollie's latest song: "Sadie and I and the Baby Clem."

Rev. Fortney of Rhinebeck, N. Y. whose daughter is now in attendance at this Institute, filled the pulpet of Rev. Yutzy at the opening of this scholastic year.

With but very little effort a select nine from the present large Sophomore class beat a select nine from the rest of the college with a score of 16 to 4.

"College widows and widowers" may be seen pining on every hand.

The sympathies of all were extended to Mr. Taggart who was recently ill.

Matter is now at the fair on exhibition.

"And I'll never go there anymore" —Keiser.

"But *I* will go there some more" —Wolgemuth.

The Y. M. C. A. is again in a flourishing condition.

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⁂COLLEGE WORLD⁂

Princeton has ninety endowed scholarships.

The sum paid annually to college professors is $80,000,000.

The Madras University, India, is one of the largest institutions of learning in Asia. Its origin is purely the result of missionary work.

If there should be another flood,
Quickly to my Greek I'd fly;
For if all else should be engulfed,
An abasis would still be dry.

Nineteen college buildings have been erected on the Princeton campus during the past twenty-five years.

One hundred and twenty members of the House of Representatives are college graduates.

A young colored lady took the first prize for the best entrance examination to Chicago University.

What is that wild, unearthly sound,
What seems as 'twas creation's knell?
It is the College Freshmen, The've found
A new and most heartrending yell,—Ex.

THE WIND.

Anon the wind will whistle,
But let us still be gay,
For it cannot whistle "after the ball,"
Or Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay.—Ex.

EXCHANGES.

Material for this department is very abundant; but we feel our inability to keep its columns up to the former standard. We will endeavor to select such material, that will be most interesting to our readers.

"Rev. A. E. Renn, of Wittenberg Seminary recently filled the pulpit of Grace Lutheran church, Columbia City, Ind., in a very acceptable manner, judging from the compliment the MAIL, of that city gives him."—*The Lutheran World.*

The two most absent minded men on record are the fellow who thought he had left his watch at home, and then took it out to see if he had time to go back and get it, and the man who put on his office door a card saying: "Out, will be back soon," and on his return sat down on the stair-step to wait for himself.—*Ex.*

The oldest artesian well in Europe is found at Lillers, France. From its mouth water has flowed uninterruptedly for 746 years.—*Ex.*

Between 1590 and 1680, 3,400 women were burned in Scotland for witchcraft.—*Ex.*

A man who had been an inveterate smoker for 20 years, suddenly and forever gave up the practice. He knocked the ashes out of his pipe into a keg of gunpowder.—*Ex.*

Two hundred and fifty men at Cornell have subscribed their names to a pledge to form an organization for the suppression of fraud in the college examinations.—*Ex.*

Knowledge is power except in the case of the man who knows he is licked.—*Ex.*

When you look for a window in Heaven, look through a Bible promise.—*Ex.*

This year we are enabled to furnish our readers with *exchanges* from the sandy shores of the broad Atlantic to the golden strand of the Pacific.

IN BASE BALL.

"Will you drop into my mitten?"
Said the fielder to the fly.
"No I thank you," said the spheriod,
As he passed the fielder by.

"My skin is very tender
And your mitten's hard and tough,
And though I fear you may object
I think I'll use a muff."—*Williams Weekly.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF GEORGE A. HAAS, '89

Again death has entered the ranks of the Classical Alumni. Since the death of Harry Erwine of '89 another honored member of that class has been called to the other world —George A. Haas, second son of the Rev. W. A. Haas of this place. After having taken the course at Missionary Institute, he entered State College with the purpose of continuing his studies. He would have graduated last June but was compelled to leave school on account of ill health, having been attacked by consumption. For sometime he had been staying with his aunt in Maryland where, on August 4th, death terminated his life. His remains were brought to Selin's Grove where they were interred on the Monday following. A large number of sympathising friends followed his remains to their last resting place. The deceased was in his 22nd year. Thus died a noble young man who was loved by all who knew him.

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise."

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT ON THE DEATH OF REV. ISIAH IRVINE, '75.

At a meeting of the Theological Alumni of Missionary Institute the executive committee was authorized to draw up suitable resolutions and have the same published. We beg leave to offer the following:

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God in His all wise Providence to remove from our midst the beloved and esteemed President of our association, the Rev. I. Irvine, '75, therefore be it

Resolved that we as an Alumni Association mourn the heavy and irreparable loss that we have sustained

Resolved that we bow in humble submission to this bereavement of His all wise Providence, knowing that God doeth all things well.

Resolved that our association has lost a most efficient President, and our institution a warm and sincere friend.

Resolved that we, as ministers, try to emulate his virtues as a christian and that we follow his example in serving our divine Master.

Resolved that these resolutions be entered on the minutes of our record,

published in The Institute Journal, and a copy be sent to his bereaved and faithful wife.

A. K. ZIMMERMAN, '72 Pres.
GEO. E. FABER, '86 Sec.
H. C. Salem, '91 Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The above resolutions came too late for the June number in which they should have appeared. [ED.]

OUR AUTHORS.

Rev. John N. Lenker, Western Sec.,of the Board of Church Extensions of the General Synod and at one time a student at Missionary Institute, has published his book, "Lutherans In All Lands." The first book that came from the press the author presented to his mother.

The work is having an immense sale. It will be a valuable accession to our Lutheran literature. We congratulate Brother Lenker on the success that has attended his literary efforts.

Rev. C. M. Aurand also has published an excellent work entitled "Rays Of Light," which deserves to to have a large circulation.

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Rev. S. E. Ochsenford, of Selin's Grove has a number of copies of the special census report upon the Lutheran church. We advise our readers to write for copies before the supply is exhausted. They will be sent free of postage.

THE MISSIONARY INSTITUTE AT THE ALLEGHANY SYNOD.

The Alleghany Synod met at Huntingdon on Sept., 5th. At the request of one of the editors, we make a few notes of the proceedings.

A committee was appointed on the Cataloge of the Missionary Institute. The committee speak of the progress and the need of the institution. They mention the relation of the school to the Lutheran church and quote the action of the Board of Directors on the denominational status of the Institute, speaking in commendable terms of the action. The report closes by recommending the school to the patronage of the members of Synod. Before the report was unanimously adopted, Rev. F. P. Manhart was called upon to present the interests of the school. His speech made a very favorable impression. We rejoice at the cordial reception accorded to the superintendent. We are gratified at the favorable report spread on the minutes of Synod. The Missionary Institute has won hosts of friends in the Alleghany Synod by her manly and straight forward course on denominationalism. The members of Synod know that The Missionary Institute is not ashamed to have the world know that she is a Lutheran institution. H. C. SALEM.

DR. HARLAN H. BALLARD, PPESIDENT OF THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION, IN POPULAR SCIENCE NEWS, ON THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA.

In connection with the foregoing report of our Ornithological Chapter, it is only right to call the attention of all lovers of birds to the magnificent work now being issued by the Natural Science Association of America, and entitled "THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA." Edition limited to 1,000.

It is emphatically an original work, *original in design and execution*, and whether in letter press, illustrations or price, it is unapproached by anything of the kind in existence.

It is recommended by the highest scientific, ecclesiastic and educational authority as being the most attractive, meritorious, pure and ennobling exposition of our ornithology yet given to the public.

Dr. Elliott Coues, author of "Birds of the North West," says: "It is a really notable work." Prof. C. J. Maynard author of the "Birds of Eastern North America," says: "It contains the best pictures of the species which I have ever seen." Thomas G. Gentry, author of "Life Histories of Birds," and "Nests and Eggs of Birds of the United States," says: "It is the cheapest and best publication on ornithology in this country. The drawings are of a very high order, and rivals in beauty of design and finish the more costly works published abroad or in this country. It should be found in our homes and in libraries generally." And, according to Dr. Theodore Gill, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, "It is not only a meritorious volume, but is altogether so handsome as to make it a very appropriate presentation book or ornament for the family table."

It is an imperial quarto volume of engraved figures of all our species, artistically reproduced, true in all hues of color to their natural plumage and botanical surroundings. It also includes a copious text decription of their habits and characteristics, and embracing in general the observations made by the most eminent writers on ornithology, and a systematic table, arranged according to the classification adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union, includes all the additions and corrections of our North American species which have been made to date, with an index to page, plate and figure of each species according to the A. O. U. number. It is illustrated with one hundred and nineteen full page colored plates, each representing from one to thirty or more species. It is the finest book

on American birds issued since Audubon, and is pronounced by some authorities superior to that now rare and costly work. It is issued in half and full buindings, Russia, seal, or morocco, at the net price of $40 and $45 respectively; but in response to a special letter, the association authorized me to say that a substantial discount will be made to such of our A. A. members and others as are working naturalists. We commend this work especially to members of the Wilson Ornithological Chapter.

It is also a very useful and appropriate addition to the home and reference library, and for presentation purposes generally. Address regarding it, the NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Samples of plates and text can be had by sending twenty-five cents in postage stamps.

W. H. HILL,
JEWELER.
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THE INSTITUTE JOURNAL.

VOL. III. NOVEMBER, 1893. No. II.

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Cost of Subscription per Year of Ten Numbers 50 Cents.

EDITORIAL.

PLEASE PAY.

We are sending out bills to those in arrears. Of course they know that we cannot publish the *Journal* without having, at least, expenses paid. We hope, therfore, that no one will take offense. The question whether this *Journal* shall continue to be published or not, will be answered by the promptness, or otherwise, of those who receive its monthly visits, in the payment of subscriptions. We have sent the *Journal* to many who are not subscribers, because we want them to know what we are doing. We would be glad to have them join us in our work and help the school and *Journal*.

RELATION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Hartwick Seminary Monthly has paid us the compliment of printing our late editorial, on premature

promotions as a bribe to change Institutions, entire, giving all due credit of course. It gives all evidence of being done with approbation. We are glad to know that others are in position to appreciate what was said in the editorial. But to the Monthly's kind suggestion that a meeting of Presidents of the Institutions concerned, should be held to adjust matters between them, we have to reply that this was done years ago.

Such meeting took place in the city of Harrisburg, where the President of Penn'a. College, the editor in chief of the Lutheran Observer and ourself spent an evening and a half day in deliberation over the relation of the Institutions. We, on our part, could not then and there acceed to the demands of the other party. But when the President returned and reported his impressions to his faculty, resolutions were passed by them, and by their secretary conveyed to us, so satisfactory that we replied that these, as a basis for the transfer of students, suited us exactly. This constituted an understanding and was operative for years. We carried out our part so faithfully that at the time of that writing twenty-six students from the Missionary Institute were at Gettysburg.

Reference is made to this understanding when the "Dean" in his letter to the student in our Middle Preparatory class, says:—"If you do not wish to ask for a certificate we will let you enter the Freshman Class."

We do not complain of the loss of our students. This is the least of the wrongs. But we despise the clandestine covenant-breaker and we condemn the premature promotion of young men as a bribe to change institutions, by which their education for life is ruined.

Carthage was destroyed because the Carthagenians were covenant-breakers.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

We have no doubt that the people of Selin's Grove desire to help up this school as much as they can. If so we would suggest to them and the town council, again that they can do something at that by giving us some improvements on the walk between the town and the school. And they will no less accommodate their own children who come out and in to the Institute.

First we ask an entire new walk between Mr. Gortner's place and the R. R. This walk is not safe. It is rotten and it is in danger of bringing suits against the town for broken ankles.

Second we ask something better than that cobble stone pavement along by Mr. Schoch's warehouse. This is so intolerable that the public

prefer to walk out in the street around it rather than hurt their feet, wrench their ankles, or pick their way by stepping from stone to stone. In all friendliness and kindness we ask for a different pavement there and we are sure that it will advance the popularity of the town and assist the school.

Then let us have at least three lamps along the way to prevent the works of darkness and save from danger the exposure of life and limb. With all respect and interest in the town we ask for these improvements.

A PRESSING NEED.

We are pressingly in need of a club house for young ladies. We frequently receive letters asking the terms and arrangements for that class of students. They are desirous of enjoying the same privileges and pursuing all the studies in full with the young men. But when we tell them that homes must be procured for them in the families of town, they turn away and we hear of them no more.

If we had a club house with rooms for study and sleeping, as well as boarding, and where they could be under the care of a teacher to regulate the hours, as is done in the Institute building, their opportunities and facilities would be equal to those of the young men and their boarding would be equally as cheap.

We are satisfied that the member of our pupils could be considerably increased in this way. This would give every young lady that comes here from abroad an equal chance for higher education with the young men.

LITERARY.

For the Institute Journal

NOTES GATHERED HERE AND THERE.

OUR LOST OPPORTUNITIES—A PROTEST AND AN ANSWER.

By Rev H. C. Salem, '88.

Dr. Rhodes' appeal, as President of the Education Board in the church papers for the founding of a Western Theological Seminary at Omaha, Neb., has reminded your correspondent of our lost opportunities. We should have had a Seminary in the growing West many years ago. If we would have founded a Western Seminary with English, German, Sweedish and Danish Professorships, we to-day might have strong Synods in the West in each of those lang-

uages. Of course we have strong English Synods out there and a few weak German Synods. But our work in the foreign languages has been somewhat neglected. The General Council has a strong Sweedish synod [the Sweedish Augustana] in the West numbering 340 ministers, 637 Congregations and 84,583 communicants. If we had not neglected our opportunities we also might have a large Sweedish Synod on the same territory with its Colleges and Theological Seminaries. At present the General Council gets most of the Sweedes into their Sweedish Synod. Why cannot we, of the General Synod, get more? The answer is because we have neglected our opportunity. Let us have a Western Seminary with a Professorship in each language of our Polyglott Church. We must stop quarrelling about forms of worship, we must stop suspecting one another, and calling each-other names. The times are propitious for a Western Seminary. "Let us go up at once and possess the land for we are well able to overcome it."

The late meeting of the venerable Ministerium of Pennsylvania was rather lively. The Synod had passed a resolution protesting against Sunday opening of the World's Fair. A protest was presented signed by 13 ministers and 1 layman, objecting to the resolutions on the following grounds:

First, that there was not a quorum present and consequently those present at the time could not be the representatives of 400,000 Lutherans; second, that according to article 28 of the Augsburg Confession it is not an immorality and not an infringement of the law of God to open the fair on Sundays.

After considerable discussion the protest was placed on the minutes and Drs. Jacobs, Seiss, Laird and Fry were appointed a committee to prepare an answer to the protest, and publish the answer in the minutes of Synod. Your correspondent has just read, with considerable interest, the above proceedings as they appear in the minutes of the Ministerium. The answer to the protest is very able. The committee clearly shows that there was a quorum present and that the dissenting members of Synod are in error in enterpreting the 28th Article of the Confession. It is very evident to your correspondent that the protesting brethren are wrong and the committee right. We have read the 28th Article of the Augsburg Confession (or the 7th on Abuses Corrected) treating "Of Ecclesiastical Power" and are convinced that it cannot be quoted to support Sunday opening of any Fair. To do so is to misconstrue and misapply the

sense intended by its Author and to do a great injustice to *all* Lutherans, who receive the Augsburg Confession as their Symbol. The Answer truly says: "When upon the authority of Col. 2:16. Article 28 says 'the Sabbath is abrogated' it means simply that, to the Christian, who does everything to the glory of God, all time is holy, and no day to a man whose life is a continual Sabbath can be holier than another."

Neander the church historian has expressed this thought very beautifully in his writings.

The Answer also says: "When it (the Confession) says, that 'neither the keeping of the Sabbath nor any other day is necessary,' it means that, abstractly considered all days are alike and that under the New Testament, the determination of the one day that, above another, is to be devoted to the special consideration of God's Word, belongs to the sphere of Christian expediency, rather than that of direct command."

The first day of the week was selected as a day of worship in commemoration of the Resurrection of Christ and the out-pouring of the Holy Ghost. Thus the example of the Apostles has been followed ever since by the Church. The dissenting 14 brethren also have over-looked the teaching of the other Lutheran Symbols. They shed light on the Augsburg Confession. We have looked up the passages treating on this subject, in the other Symbols and find that they teach strongly the obligations of observing the Lord's Day as a day of rest and divine worship. We refer your readers to Larger Catechism, Part 1; Apology of Augusburg Confession Chap. 14 Art. 28. Taking all these teachings together, they confirm that of the Augustaina on this subject. It is very plain that the protesting brethren do not understand the 28th Article of the Aug. Con. in its "own true, native, original and only sense." Your correspondent can come to no other logical conclusion than that the 14 protesting members of that Synod are not in harmony with the doctrinal position of the Augsburg Confession.

We rejoice that no such protest has ever been presented to any of the district Synods of the General Synod.

Selins Grove, Pa., Aug. 1893.

———o———

✻ THEOLOGICAL. ✻

Rev. H. C Haithcox, of Polo Ills. has been elected secretary of the Board of Education of the General Synod. He is an able and energetic

man and will doubtless render the Church excellent service in this important work. He and Rev. M. Rhodes D. D., President of the Board are alumni of the Institute. We extend congratulations to the new secretary.

A very fine portrait of Rev. M. Rhodes, D. D., of St. Louis was lately presented to the Institute. It was made by Mr. Frank Saylor, artist, at Lancaster, Pa., Dr. Rhodes is one of ths most eminent men in the General Synod, of which he has been president. He is now president of its board of education. As pastor, lecturer, author, and orator he is very widely known and honored, Alma Mater welcomes his portrait to her walls.

The minutes of the General Synod recently issued make a goodly pamphlet of 376 pages. The Institute was well represented among the clerical delegates by former students. We noticed the following: Revs. M. E. Parson, D. D., E. H. Leisenring, Jer. Zimmerman, G. M. Fortney, A. J. Bean, G. W. W. Amick, B. F. Alliman, D. D., M. Rhodes, D. D., H. C. Haithcox, R. B. Starks, J. B. Focht, F. Aurand; P. A. Heilman, and W. C. M'Bool. Besides these fourteen the pastor at Canton where the Synod met, Rev. J. H. Harpster, D. D., and the pastor at Hagerstown, the place of the next meeting, Rev. S. M. Owen, D. D., both were students of the Institute.

THE DISTINCTIVE DOCTRINES AND USAGES OF THE GENERAL BODIES OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Lutheran Publication Society recently issued a work with the above title. Six Lutheran bodies have their peculiarities presented by representative theologians in the following order:—Synod of Ohio by Dr. Loy; General Synod, by Dr. Valentine, Iowa Synod, by Dr. Fritschel; General Council, by Dr. Jacobs; Synodical Conference, Prof. Pieper of St. Louis; and The United Synod, by Dr. Horn.

The chief criticism to be offered is that one sixth of the Lutherans in this country (215,439 according to Dr. Sheeleighs' statistics) are not represented. Thus, the United Synod South, Iowa and Ohio with a membership of 38,705; 50,506; and 68,225 respectively, and a total of 157,436 are represented by three of the six authors while the large Norwegian bodies numbering, 145,000 are unnoticed.

The value of the work lies in its showing, directly or by implication, the characteristics of generic Lutheranism and the peculiarities that mark some of its varieties in America. Lutheranism always and every

where has had as its heritage and possession all that belongs to universal orthodox christianity.

She was the restorer to the world of all that is generic in Protestantism, and has always been its chief depository and conservator.

In addition to these, she has her own peculiarities that mark her as a distinct unit among the forces and families of Christendom.

Lutheranism is, moreover, manifold in her unity. She is a thing of many races, tongues and climes. Her life intellectual, ethical and spiritual, is unfolded and expressed in varied forms, usages and institutions. Though universally one in faith and principles, yet the great range of their application to the problems and phases of life of necessity resulted in the development of many specific varieties of Lutheranism.

This book is the fullest and best attempt yet made to desribe and to justify this variety as found in America.

Generic Lutheranism, is Christian, Protestant and Lutheran. Its one common and universal creed is the Augsburg Confession. Other Lutheran documents; because of their authors, historic associations, great ends subserved, and wide acceptance as creeds are vastly significant in Lutheran history. Those which with the Augsburg Confession, make up the "Book of Concord," are especially so. They are the Catechisms of Luther, the Apology, the Smalkald Articles and Formula of Concord.

Among the Lutheran bodies of this country the General Synod holds an unique position in the matter of creed subscription. It requires of its ministers subscription to the Augsburg Confession alone. This subscription is unqualified. It declares that the Augsburg Confession correctly exhibits the doctrines that are fundamental in the Scriptures and in the historic Lutheran System. The aim in her subscription, is simply to be Lutheran. The exhibition of a "type" or "particularity" of Lutheranism is left to others. But it must not be inferred that the General Synod has ever had anything but kindly and fraternal regard for all other Lutherans and the highest esteem for those great treatises which other Lutheran bodies regard as symbols. To change her attitude here would be to make her something other than she has ever aimed to be.

The other Lutheran bodies in America,require subscription to all of the creeds that make up the Book of Concord. There are, however, diversities of spirit and in application to practical activities and relations. Many would say, that as a whole, the United Synod is nearest the

General Synod, the General Council next, while Ohio, Iowa and Missiouri are farthest off.

In regard to the so called "four points"—Chiliasm, Mixed Communion, Pulpit fellowship and Secret societies,—the position of the General Synod is also unique. The first is left with the 17th article of the Augsburg confession. The second and third are left to individual judgment and are very generally practiced within what are considered evangelical and orthodox limits.

The fourth has simply been ignored.

The United Synod is divided upon the "points."

The General Council has attained theoretical unity on the fellowship points in the "Galesburg Rules."—Lutheran pulpits for Lutheran ministers only, and Lutheran altars for Lutheran communicants only.

Practically however she is so divided upon these and the other "points" that real unity or discipline for violation is apparently impossible.

The other bodies are a unit in opposition to them all.

In general it may be said that the thoroughly German Churches in all bodies maintain Parochial schools. In these the Bible, Church History and the Catechism take at least equal rank with other studies. These schools are not anti-american in spirt and teaching, as is sometimes represented.

Between Ohio and Missouri the Predestination controversy, which led to their separation, has not yet spent all of its force. Ohio holds to the historic Lutheran view, while Missouri under their great leader Walther became Augustinian upon the question of the election of christian believers to eternal life. In this great controversy, Iowa also took sides against Missouri.

The publication of other bodies, semi-offical, like that of the faculty at Philadelphia, or otherwise, show Missouri to be alone in this "departure."

The Synod of Iowa was founded by followers of Loche the distinguished liturgish philanthrophist and church leader, who had been a leading factor in the Missouri Synod.

One of its peculiarities is what it calls "the recognizing of open questions." There are such as predestiaration Chiliasm, Sunday, the ministry and antichirst. It takes the position that all questions treated by the Confessions and closed, are settled and closed as far as that treatment goes. All beyond to be treated as "open." All positive teachings of the confessions are "doctrines of faith," and upon these unity is the condition of fellowship. All beyond the limits of positive teaching comes within the sphere of lib-

erty and does not debar from fellow ship,or as they state it"is not church-dividing."

Missouri in controversy with Iowa agrees that there are "open questions" in the sense of "theological problems," but none of those referred to above come within that class, as either the scriptures or both the Scriptures and the Confessions are decisive upon them.

The last item that will be referred to is the interesting one of a liturgy for English speaking Lutherans. The "Common Service" prepared by a committee of the United Synod, General Synod, and General Council has been adopted by these three bodies. Ohio and Missouri have also adopted it. Iowa has no English churches as yet. It is not to be expected that she will object to the Common Service in English as it is very similar to the Agenda of Lohe her founder which she has always used.

The Lutheran Church of the future in America will be formed by the fusing of her varied bodies. It will be the strongest, purest and most aggressive body of Lutherans ever known.

The native ores of Germany, Denmark, Finland, Norway,Sweden and America when melted, fused and wrought under American conditions will make the world's best steel.

F. P. M.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'87. Samuel J. Pauling is now a full fledged lawyer, having been admitted to the Snyder county Bar at the last term of Court. He stood a very good examination before the Comm. of the Bar. *The Selin's Grove Times* says of Mr. Pauling: "The young attorney will start out in life with bright prospects, he will find plenty of room at the top, and not be compelled to eke out a miserable existance like many others who only hang by the eyelids in the profession."

Rev. I. Kreider, '79, pastor at Duncansville, Pa., was Statistical Sec., of the Alleghany Synod during the last year. He made an excellent statistical table of the Synod's work. His table showed careful preparation.

Samuel J. Ulrich 88, who studied theology at Mt. Airy Lutheran Seminary, was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Central Penn'a. Synod at their late meeting at Bellefonte, Pa. Mr. Ulrich stood a very creditable examination.

Rev. M. O. T. Sahm, '79 the energetic pastor at New Millport, Pa. has raised over $1,500 towards the erection of a new church in that place.

G. G. Harmon, M. D., of Huntingdon, Pa., a former student of The Missionary Institute has been one of the most successful practicing Physicians of that place, having built up a large practice. The Dr. is also an active member of the Lutheran Church in Huntingdon.

Rev. A. J. Bean, '80. of Tyrone, Pa. has met with great success in his labors as pastor of the Sinking Valley charge. He preaches in three counties, Huntingdon, Centre and Blair. Under his ministrations during the last Synodical year a handsome new brick church was erected in Sinking Valley at a cost of $10,000 and dedicated free of debt. The Church will stand as a monument to the zeal of Rev. Bean and his liberal people.

SUNDAY READING.

It is well for students to be careful and systematic in their Sunday reading. Direct moral and spiritual benefit should be aimed at. The library should be carefully searched for devotional works and especially books of Christian biography. Of course, the Bible and books that aid its understanding are to hold a prominent place in Sunday reading.

LOCALS.

Holloween!

Thanksgiving!!

Social banquets!!!

Our wise Sophie's, who have *attempted* great things before, are taking soundings in Hickok's Mental Science. Bon voyage!

Our Y. M. C. A. was represented at Wilkes Barre, State Convention of Y. M. C. A., by Messrs. Lahr and Streamer. The Convention was held Oct. 19 —— 22 and the delegates returned with more knowledge of the workings of the Y. M. C. A., movement.

Two of our students attended the Christian Endeavor Convention at Reading on Oct. 12 and 13 They report having had a pleasant time.

The Bucknell Academy F. B. C. came down on Oct. 7 and played our Club a very interesting game. Score 6—0 in favor of the Lewisburg boys.

FOOT BALL.

What causes spirits to revive
So that we tussle toil and strive
From half past three till nearly five?—
Foot Ball!

Why is it those two boys we spy
Who seldom speak as they pass by
But move along with blackened eye?—
Foot Ball!

What is it back to which we trace
The causes of an unsteady pace
And scarcely skin upon the face?—
Foot Ball!

What is it that causes men to stand
Where tria'ls meet them in the land?—
And fills them to the brim with sand.
Foot Ball?

What makes you in your school take pride
As on the open field you stride
And give the college yell beside?—
Foot Ball!

H. C. M.

Our Y. M. .C A. has arraigned for a series of lectures on different Bible subjects,for this winter. The first lecture will be given on Thursday evening, Nov. 2, by Rev. J. R. Dimm, D. D. Subject: "The Inspiration of the Scriptures." These lectures take the place of the weekly Bible class meetings and will be given by the different members of the Faculty.

For a clean shave and hair cut. Go to room 15.

It is rumored that our Glee Club will be reorganized soon.

What of our new building? Is it nothing but an air castle?

Quite a number of our students attended the World's Fair. As a result World's Fair essays and orations are epidemic.

We notice four of our former athletes represented on the Gettysburg Foot Ball team.

Our Foot Ball team yell:
Rah! Rah! Rah!
Who are we?
Missionary! Missionary!
F! B! C!

Ducking is a thing of the past.

We have quite an enterprising Prohibition Club in our midst. They deserve success for their labor.

Our Foot Ball team was at Sunburg on Oct. 14 and played a game with the Crescent Club of that pleace.

"Euphonious Dad."

Our Athletic Association met recently and the following were elected officers for the ensuing year. Pres. T. R. Taggart; Vice Pres. C. E. Smith; Sec'y L. C. Hassinger; Treas. J. A. Frontz; Messrs. Guss and Michael were elected Capts. of our Foot and Base Ball teams.

After twenty years absence Dr. D. A. Day visited The Missionary Institute, his alma mater, and told us of his work on the dark continent. Two decades ago he left this institution to carry the light to

darkest Africa. We are glad to own such men as Dr. Day. The school and the people enjoyed the extreme pleasure of hearing him in the church on Friday evening, Oct. 13th. Dr. Day is a very pleasant and agreeable speaker and greatly impressed us with the nature of the work and the need of personal consecration on the part of those who propose to enter it. He has made over two hundred addresses, since in America, and the people listen in breathless suspense to his words.

For the Institute Journal.

THE ALLEGHANY LUTHERAN SYNOD'S OPINION OF OUR INSTITUTION.

AS PRINTED IN THE MINUTES.

Report of Committee No. 23—Catalogue of Missionary Institute. In the examination of this register we find this institution to be in a flourishing condition. There were in attendance last year 121 classical and 8 theological students.

The Board of Directors feel the urgent need of better facilities for their work; they propose, therefore, to erect a new building at a cost of $25,000. We find on page 5 the following statement of the relation of the institution to the Lutheran Church, viz.:

"Church Relations.——Its charter and Constitution make it an institute of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.' Its thirty trustees are Lutherans, and have signed the pledge required by the Constitution, to faithfully carry out the provisions of the Charter and Constitution. On June 7th, 1892, they adopted the following declarations:

'In its Theological Department, the full faith of the Lutheran Church in doctrine, cultus and polity will be taught. 'In its Collegiate Department, as far as ethics and religion are taught, incidently or directly, it will be in harmony with the principles that are distinctive of Christianity as exhibited in the Evangelical Lutheran Church.' We commend this institution to the patronage and financial support of our people.

A. J. BEAN,
I. KRIDER,
H. H. FLICK,
G. W. STYER,
J. AURANDT.

Adopted.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Leisher, formerly a member of the class of '94 paid us a short

visit during the past month.

The following comprise the foot-ball team: Centre, Walker; Guards, Horn, Taggart; Ends, Woodley, Smith, R. C.; Tackles, Robison, Bishop; Quarter, Hare; Half, Crouser, Rice; Full, Guss. Mr. Guss is also captain and manager and is ready to recieve challenges from different managers.

Mr. Harman spent a short time at home this month attending the marriage of his brother.

Rollie now wants to play centre rush on the foot-ball team.

Several of the musically inclined of our students attended a meeting of the Crescent Club at Middleburg on Monday evening, October 9th. They report having had an excellent time.

Prof. H. D. Patton, of Lancaster, a noted temperance lecturer, gave a very interesting and instructive lecture in the Opera House, Tuesday evening, Oct. 17th.

The following are the leaders as elected by the devotional committee to lead the Sunday afternoon meetings of the Y. M. C. A., for the remaining part of the school term ending Nov. 22nd, 1893: Oct. 22, W. B. Lahr; Oct. 29, J. Earhard; Nov. 5, W. Harman; Nov. 12, A. M. Robison; Nov. 19, W. M. Redcay.

Mike will be left alone a few days as his girl has gone to the Fair.

Mr. Emerick of Centre county, is our latest arrival.

Mr. C. E. Smith, Misses Anna M. Boyer and Miss Mary Noetling attended the Christian Endeavor convention at Reading on Oct. 11th, and 12th.

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BOOK NOTICES.

The recent appearance of Roth's *Handbook of Lutheranism*, Lenker's *Lutherans in all Lands*, the *Doctrines and Usages of Lutheran Bodies in America*, and Remensynder's, *Lutheran Manual*, indicates the great interest there is in knowing more about the Lutheran Church. Lutherans in America have more interest in their church, its institutions and mission than ever before. Many others have been astonished at the marvelous growth of the Lutheran church and are eager to know more about it.

Clearly the hand of Providence is in all this for good.

"The Resultant Greek Testament, exhibiting the text in which the majority of modern editors are agreed, and containing the readings of Stephens, Lachman, Tregelles, Tischendorf, Lightfoot, Ellicott, Alford, Weiss, the Bale Edition, Westcott and Hort, and the Revision Committee.

By

Richard Francis Weymouth, D. Lit.
Fellow of University College,
London,
With an introduction.
by
The Right Rev. The Lord, Bishop of Worcester.
Funk & Wagwalls Company
New York—1892."

With thanks to the publisher, we welcome this useful work as a valuable assistance in Greek New Testament study. It exhibits in a compact form the results of modern critical research as applied to the text. The aim of the work is simply to produce a text which shall represent, as far as possible, the consensus of the principal editors—that in which a majority of them agree. It may readily be seen that the Resultant Greek Testament must posses decided advantages over its predecessors, not only because it succeeds them in time; but because the editor has the fresh evidence for correctness from some of the most valuable uncials—notably the Codex Vaticanus and the more lately discovered Codex Sinaiticus. Another advantage is that "in the upper inner corner of each page all the authorities for that portion of the text are named" and the "foot-notes contain the readings which have won less numerous or less weighty suffrages." Therefore "instead of having to consult half a dozen different editors, the students can now tell at a glance what is the reading of Lachman or Tischendorf or Tegelles, or Westcott and Hort, and how far their agreement extends."

The Resultant Greek Testament "may be confidently recommended to readers who wish to see at a glance what the present state of the Greek text is, as determined by the consensus of the most competent editors." J. R. D.

COLLEGE WORLD.

Five hundred women are in attendance at Michigan University.

Honor thy professor in the days of thy youth, that thou mayest be solid in thy senior year.—Ex.

Kee Mar, has, in addition to her already broad and comprehensive course of study, added a Chatuaqua. This is a grand movement and deserves the heartiest co operation.

Washington and Jefferson College of Washington, Pa., has just completed a handsome commodious gymnasium. The building is of stone, 110 ft. by 65 ft. in size, heated by steam and lighted by gas and electricity.

DR. HARLAN H. BALLARD, PRESIDENT OF THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION, IN POPULAR SCIENCE NEWS, ON THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA.

In connection with the foregoing report of our Ornithological Chapter, it is only right to call the attention of all lovers of birds to the magnificent work now being issued by the Natural Science Association of America, and entitled "THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA." Edition limited to 1,000.

It is emphatically an original work, *original in design and execution*, and whether in letter press, illustrations or price, it is unapproached by anything of the kind in existence.

It is recommended by the highest scientific, ecclesiastic and educational authority as being the most attractive, meritorious, pure and ennobling exposition of our ornithology yet given to the public.

Dr. Elliott Coues, author of "Birds of the North West," says: "It is a really notable work." Prof. C. J. Maynard author of the "Birds of Eastern North America," says: "It contains the best pictures of the species which I have ever seen." Thomas G. Gentry, author of "Life Histories of Birds," and "Nests and Eggs of Birds of the United States," says: "It is the cheapest and best publication on ornithology in this country. The drawings are of a very high order, and rivals in beauty of design and finish the more costly works published abroad or in this country. It should be found in our homes and in libraries generally." And, according to Dr. Theodore Gill, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, "It is not only a meritorious volume, but is altogether so handsome as to make it a very appropriate presentation book or ornament for the family table."

It is an imperial quarto volume of engraved figures of all our species, artistically reproduced, true in all hues of color to their natural plumage and botanical surroundings. It also includes a copious text description of their habits and characteristics, and embracing in general the observations made by the most eminent writers on ornithology, and a systematic table, arranged according to the classification adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union, includes all the additions and corrections of our North American species which have been made to date, with an index to page, plate and figure of each species according to the A. O. U. number. It is illustrated with one hundred and nineteen full page colored plates, each representing from one to thirty or more species. It is the finest book

on American birds issued since Audubon, and is pronounced by some authorities superior to that now rare and costly work. It is issued in half and full buindings, Russia, seal, or morocco, at the net price of $40 and $45 respectively; but in response to a special letter, the association authorized me to say that a substantial discount will be made to such of our A. A. members and others as are working naturalists. We commend this work especially to members of the Wilson Ornithological Chapter.

It is also a very useful and appropriate addition to the home and reference library, and for presentation purposes generally. Address regarding it, the NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Samples of plates and text can be had by sending twenty-five cents in postage stamps.

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THE INSTITUTE JOURNAL.

VOL. III. NOVEMBER, 1893. No. III.

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EDITORIAL.

THE JOURNAL.

Let it be remembered that it was by the urgency of the Alumni association that we were led to assume the pecuniary responsibility and the editorial leadership of this *Journal*. We hold it in readiness to be handed over to any party or parties, that will continue to conduct it in the interest of the Institution, on the condition that they will pay us for all we have in it. It is no more to our interest than it is to that of many others that it be published and its influence enlarged. We can spend our precious time on matters that will pay us better and wield our pen on subjects higher up in science or theology than can be admitted to these columns. We are only laboring for the good of others. There are hundreds of graduates and ex-students of this school who here received their chief preparation for life's work, and who could enhance the interest of the In-

stitution and thus advance their own honor, by increasing the efficiency of this *Journal*. Then let us hear from them with suitable articles for our columns, their own subscriptions and the pay.

LITERARY.

For the Institute Journal.

CANTON AND FORT WAYNE. LUTHERAN CO-OPERATION AND UNION.

By Rev. H. C. Salem, '88.

The meeting of the General Synod at Canton, O., in May, was full of interest and all rejoiced at the happy termination of the fight over the new catechism and the common service. At the same meeting Dr. Hamma introduced a series of resolutions entitled "Overtures for Practical Co-operation to all Lutheran Bodies In America." These resolutions were unanimously adopted and a committee appointed to carry out the provisions of the Overture. The reception accorded to this Overture by the General Council at its late meeting held at Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 5th, is a cause for gratification to all. The brethren at Ft. Wayne took very favorable action on the document and appointed a committee. This favorable action stands out in striking contrast with the unfavorable action taken by the Council on an Overture sent from the General Synod in 1873, as the following extract from page 20 of "The Lutheran Church Review" will show: "When the General Synod, in the year 1873 invited the General Council to institute an exchange of delegates between the two bodies, this was, indeed, declined by the General Council, because in its opinion an interchange of delegates was not calculated to bring about true union in faith and action."

[See Dr. Adolph Spaeth's article on "The General Council" published in the April number (1885) of "The Lutheran Church Review."]

We wonder what kind of a reception a proposition from the General Synod to exchange delegates would receive at the hands of the Council at the present day! About a quarter of a century ago, when the General Synod met in Trinity Lutheran Church, at Ft. Wayne, the split occurred by the Penna. Ministerium withdrawning and taking steps to organize the General Council. The new body held its first regular meeting in the same church in 1867. About 25 years after the rupture in the same church, at its convention in 1893 the General Council receives

an "Overture For Practical Co-operation" from the General Synod! This is regarded as being remarkable and significant. Truly we can recognize the hand of God in this proceding! The many divisions in our Lutheran zion have been deplored by a large number of brethren in all branches of the church. It appears that the split was caused at Fort Wayne by the selfish ambition of a few leaders on both sides. There is a tendency to "get together," especially is this true among the younger ministers in our church. That the young people wish Lutheran unity is evident from the organization, on Sept. 28th at Pittsburg, Pa., of "The Central Evangelical Lutheran Association of Pittsburg and Vicinity," including the young people in that section belonging to the General Synod, General Council, Synodical Conference and Joint Synod of Ohio. May the Lord bless this organization and cause many more to be started throughout the United States, so that we can hold our young people in our own church and cultivate a proper church love among them, and drive away prejudice in the minds of young Lutherans. Perhaps when some of these old sticklers in the different General Bodies are called to their reward, then a union among Lutherans may be effected. Let us not only labor for Lutheran unity, but also pray that we all may be one, "endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace." Selin's Grove, Pa., All Saints Day (Reformation Anniversary,) 1893.

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THE EVIL OF LYING.

On the trees standing on life's pathway, bidding the passing traveller partake of their fruits, there is one, the man eating tree falsehood, whose fruits, though tempting at first, are in the end dead sea apples. When once in its grasp, it seizes its victim, saps the life-blood of manhood and principle from his veins, and gives him up a creature corresponding to Diogenes' difinition for man! "A two legged being with no feathers." Falsehood, Siren like at first, lures its victim on in sight of the bleaching bones of former ones, but in the end it is a mighty Cyclops inculcating in its subjects only the spirit of self.

In early times, truthfulness was one of the fundamental teachings, in the middle ages falsehood was honorable, and in the nineteenth century the authors of base and obscene lies prosper from their iniquity.

The habit steals upon one unconsciously, vampire like, till at last it has brought him kneeling to the shrine of Pluto. Even in child-hood, some little accident may cause a child to tell an untruth to escape

some punishment inflicted through the poor judgment of the parent; thus it grows on through life, till at last the victim is miserably drawn into the maelstrom of this base sin.

There are those who by a series of questions and answers wish to leave a false impression; there are others who in their very acts betray their honor, and there are others who by smiles, or assent, become co-partners in perjury; though they may bar the doors against the pleadings of conscience, yet when the judge of the Sodomites comes, they will be stricken to the heart by remorse. There are those who with brazen fronts desert friend, betray innocents, and calumniate their kinsmen, hoping to raise some false standard of reform, but when tried in the crucible of the great alchemist, they shall be as dross.

Truthfulness is one of the golden keys of true friendship of the type of Jonathan and David. We owe it to our country, to our friends, to our posterity, and to our God, to be truthful. Falsehood may flourish for a season; some false Theudas or Turemine may awe the world for a moment but they now are scoffed and derided by man. The false glory of Athens is a mass of mouldering ruins, while the humble truth from Mars Hill has re-echoed and shaken the earth to its centre and now shines forth in unsurpassed lustre. Lowell has so beautifully characterized it in the following:

"Careless seems the great avenger,
History's pages but record,
One death-grapple in the darkness
'Twixt old systems and the word
Truth forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne,
Yet that scaffold sways the future;
And behind that dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow,
Keeping watch above his own."

L. C. H.

SUCCESS.

A world, with its people and its advantages, may be justly considered a vast field with no enclosure, not even a line to mark its margin. A bright sun of resources is ever sending rays of pure and preserving moisture to enrich its soil. We its people, are the plants nourished by the advantages. Whether we grow as tares or as wheat depends chiefly on the start we make.

All the individuals, though not equal in fortune, are proportionately encompassed with privileges and other advantages. Not all are created for the same purpose; consequently it is not possible for all to become great in the same branch of industry.

Every great man can look back to many of his associates who have started from the same goal with bet-

ter opportunities and brighter promises, but have utterly failed. They may have properly started, but through some trivial evil have been led astray and finally to ruin. Experience teaches us that one bad deed will lead to another and that each repetition will brighten the appearance of the succeeding one. It is thus that so many of our race are wrecked.

So, on the road to success, only in the opposite direction, all great things mature from small ones. Could we have seen our great heroes in their childhood, we would have beheld the poet composing his tiny thoughts into verse; the orator rehearsing grand poems to an audience of inanimate objects, the statesman inquiring and thinking, the warrior arraying his schoolmates in battle line with a will that seldom faltered and a zeal that never flagged. No stage of action has yet been attained through idleness. A position honestly gained does not mean a life of pleasure and brilliancy. Those who have become the greatest are perhaps those who have most frequently failed in their attempts. Our country was not wrested from the tyranny of England by the first day's battle nor the first victory. Demosthenes' first appearance on the public stage was disgusting and wearesome to his audience, but strengthened by his great will, he continued. The world knows the results. All through history every martyr and every hero bears a record of attempts and failures, marked with an indomitable will, devoted exclusively to his task. Those who have failed are they who have not properly attempted.

"Step by step the hill we mount;
One by one we learn to count,"

says the poet. Ponder each step well and tread such paths as are already trodden. We should not attempt impossible stages of action because they look easy at the start. Stop at each inn, where we feel safe to rest, and there study what intervenes it and the next, and when once satisfied, proceed earnestly toward a higher realm. If on any account we fall asleep by the way Deceit or a Misinterpreter will be likely to seize us and drag us to a side.

Only by earnestly resisting all evil temptations, and by jealously laboring in the vocation which we have selected will we honestly win positions of honor and eminence, and thus erect a monument that will stand the storms of ages. C. B. H.

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For the Institute Journal.

NATIONAL PERMANENCE.

The stability of our government is a subject that always interests good people. The governments of Europe grudgingly admits the merits of our republic, but that hesi-

tancy in no wise lessons the merit.

Can we realize all the favoring influences that have conspired to give us our present eminence? Apart from historical facts there seems to have been an underlaying devine plan from the beginning, and its contemplation always delights us. Our greatness did not begin with the adoption of the federal constitution. It began when the Pilgrim Fathers first reached our shores. In itself; what an event in history! As compared with it the pensioning of the Roman Augustulus to the southern part of Italy is insignificant. Those Pilgrims were charter members of American's greatness,and from those small beginnings it is proved that what is sown in weakness may be raised in power. From what other source could we have drawn such vigor and intrinsic worth as was found in those buffeted subjects of Charles I? As early adventurers, they fell heirs to the fairest portion of the New World. The French found the tide of affairs always against them until Wolf scaled the heights of Quebec. The Spanish brought less thrift to our shores, and they, under the enervating influence of climate, have never been formidable rivals of power. England lent us her aid and gave us her protection when we most needed it. If we could imagine our mother country's acting wholly from unselfish motives our retrospective veiw would be more pleasant; but in no wise is her claim that we owe her gratitude invalid. That our republic was conceived at the very dawn of a truly national life was fortunate. France has failed in her attempts to establish democratic principles; for a well developed form of government cannot change its essential nature. Again the impulsive nature of the French ill fits them to watch and guard those slow processes of development which alone can result in permanence. The roots of the oak must reach as far downward as its boughs extend upward. So the bulworks of free institutions must be as deep-seated in the affections of a free people as her towers mount heavenward. In this sense a revolution means more than the banishing of a ruler from his throne—more than the disestablishment of an old ministry, and the formation of the new. Small beginnings have been the keystone in the arch of our national greatness.

Shall the interests of state, after the lapse of centuries be entrusted to a "pretorian guard" or traitorous foreigners? There are agencies at work in our civilization of which the Ancients did not dream. Paganism founded no asylums for the fallen. A love that prompts to benevolent deeds knew no place in Pagan philosophy. No man became great by usurping the place of another. To

pull another down was the only conception of a way by which one could rise. But the idea that the "last shall be first and the first last" has dawned, and this constitutes the material difference between ancient and modern democracy. The difference is absolute, and all analogy is undermined. On the prospect of universal brotherhood is based our hope of a lasting national triumph.

WARREN L. KAUFFMAN, A. M.

LOCALS.

Oh! Ye turnip fiends!

Subscribe for the *Journal*.

Rabbit hunters are plenty.

The latest—the "yellow jackets."

A nuisance—cows in the campus.

For big "fish stories" and foot ball news enquire of Hare, Jr.

What is the matter with our Gymnasium Association? It ought to be revived.

Many reports are afloat about the proposed electric railway through town, but it seems to be like our new building——too much a matter of faith.

There will be a district convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. here on Dec. 7 and 8.

On Holloween we had the pleasure of an evening's entertainment at the home of Miss Mary Noetling. Conspicuous on the bill of fare was fun and the supply didn't run out. Refreshments were served. All who were there report having had a grand time.

We are glad to note the enterprise of some of our new students this year who have gone to work and papered and painted their rooms throughout.

Our College team played a game of foot ball with the Sunbury team on Nov. 7. Neither eleven scored. We have the material for a good team but should have more practice.

Oyster stews have become quite popular among the boys since the town cows persist in grazeing on our campus. There are several expert milkers among us.

On Thursday evening Nov. 2. a reception was given to Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Dimm, of Mifflinburg, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Dimm. There were about one hundred guests present. The evening was spent in social conversation after which elegant refreshments were served. The usual congratulations, good wishes

were expressed and general merriment mingled with wit and repartee were indulged. The newly wedded couple have taken up their abode at Mifflinburg, where Dr. C. H. Dimm has a large medical practice.

We have one suggestion to make to those of our students who are accustomed to throw waste paper, slop water, etc., from the dormitory windows to the ground below—stop! The reason why is self evident to all.

Mr. Raabe, our latest tonsorial artist, can be found located in room 14. If in need of a shave or hair cut, give him a call, as he is worthy of patronage.

Prof. in chemistry, to a Sophamore. "Was is a molecule?" No, it was "half a *molecule*." Ask Guss what this *lapsus linguae* means.

Our Y. M. C. A. observed the week of prayer, beginning on Sunday, Nov. 19. There was great interest manifested in the meetings throughout the week.

The first snow storm here this season occurred on the 21st inst.

The latest *fad* among the students is the Anti-Slang Society.

The game of foot ball between Mifflintown and the College team came off on Nov.16. Score, 52—0, in favor of the Institute eleven.

We found the following in a "*prig*" of one of the sophomor's:

Come, all ye weary wanderers come,
You'll find the answers every one
Upon these pages pure and bright,
Written here in black and white.

Oh! do not strive with might and main
The victory over these to gain,
For other ones have tried before,
And now on earth are seen no more.

Their heads did burst so very quick
Although, at first they seemed so thick
And now a grave stone marks the place
Where they calmly sleep with upturned face.

OUR LITERARY SOCIETIES.

In this institution there are two societies represented—the Clionian and Philosophian, and both have made a reputation. Literary societies in a school are a factor in learning. Every member of the institution should belong to one of these societies. The literary and social advantages derived from the sessions are very great and should not be left pass by unimproved. It has been said that the benefit to be derived from sharing in literary exercises are equal to a course in any branch of study. Students are naturally looked to for leadership in any community, and we do not know when our services may be

demanded in some public capacity, where we can put to practice what we have learned in our societies. All students may expect to appear at some time at public gatherings; there they will be called on to make addresses, and the impressions made upon such occasions will greatly depend upon the self-confidence and skill acquired by speech making and debate in our literary societies. It has been said: "Few orators are born, most are self made; and all great orators are examples of industry." We will find that the student who is active in society, who takes part in the debate week after week, and who is prepared when on duty will be the man who will become the orator and leader of society. It is a great gift to be able to stand before an audience and make an eloquent and learned speech; yet we can each reach this end if we but make the right use of our literary societies. S.

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THE LECTURES ON BIBLE SUBJECTS.

The first lecture under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. of the Institution was delivered by Dr. Dimm on Saturday evening the 11th inst. It met with close listening and a hearty reception on the part of all the students. Five such lectures are to be delivered by Dr. Dimm. The following is the *sillibus* of the five as far as at present outlined.

INSPIRATION.

LECTURE I.

1. Inspiration defined.
2. Is inspiration possible?
3. Is inspiration probable?
4. Two kinds of inspiration—Verbal—Plenary—Which?
5. Could not the Scriptures be the invention and composition of men?
6. What are the satisfactory evidences of inspiration?

LECTURE II.

EVIDENCE OF INSPIRATION FROM MIRACLES.

1. What is a miracle?
2. The miracles many—but consistent with each other.
3. They were publicly performed.
4. They were instantaneous even in the absence of the worker.
5. They were such as to be judged by the human senses.
6. So generally believed that ceremonies were instituted in memory of them.

LECTURE III.

EVIDENCE OF INSPIRATION FROM PROPHECY.

1. What is prophecy?
2. Inspired prophecy different from heathen oracles.
3. The object of inspired prophecy.
4. The lines in which divinely inspired prophecy runs.
 1.) That concerning the Jewish Nation.

2.) That concerning the coming of the Messiah.

3.) That delivered by Christ Himself and His inspired Apostles.

LECTURE IV.

EVIDENCES FROM THE PURE DOCTRINES AND MORAL PRECEPTS OF THE BIBLE.

1. A system of doctrines so excellent as to have been originated only by the divine mind.
2. The theology of the Jews.
3. The theology of the New Testament.
4. Moral precepts so holy that they must have a higher source than human meditations.
5. The piety toward God.
6. The moral duties toward man.

LECTURE V.

THE NECESSITY OF A DIVINELY INSPIRED REVELATION.

1. From the weakness of human reason.
2. The failure of ancient philosophy
3. The account of creation unattainable.
4. The origin of evil undiscoverable.
5. A method of reconciliation between God and man impossible.
6. The true nature of virtue incomprehensible.
7. The immortality of the soul left only probable.
8. The system of rewards for holiness, and punishments for sin, not found in human ideas.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Raabe, of Washington, D. C., has taken up his quarters among us and has handsomely fitted up room 14 for his use.

Miss Annie Hummel, of the class of '94 suffered great bereavement in the loss of her aunt on Nov. 11th. Miss Hummel's classmates attended the funeral in a body on Monday, 13th.

The Y. P. S. C. E. Convention of Northumberland and Snyder counties meets here in the Lutheran church on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 8th and 9th. A very interesting programme has been prepared and a good time is expected.

Quite a large number of our boys went to Lewisburg to see the Bucknell-State College foot ball game on the 11th.

Several of our boys went home to the election to do what damage they could to the opposition.

A very pleasant social event occurred at the home of Miss Anna

Boyer on Tuesday evening, Dec. 7th, being a social for the Junior Christian Endeavor. The proceeds were for new singing books.

Mr. Litterer, one of the new students has quit school and returned to his home.

The boys are talking very strongly of organizing an orchestra in the near future. We have quite a number of excellent musicians in our midst.

Miss Edna Breidenbaugh, daughter of Dr. Breidenbaugh, professor of Chemistry, at Gettysburg has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Yutzy, for some time.

The following are the leaders of the Y. M. C. A., as selected by the devotioinal committee for the remaining part of the year: Nov 26, J. W. Messner; Dec. 3, R. E. Crist; Dec. 10, C. D. Russell; Dec. 17, Mr. Raabe.

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ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'90 Warren L. Kauffman has been elected professor of mathematics in the State Normal School located at East Stroudsburg, Pa.

'89 George Wagenseller of the New Bloomfield Academy spent a few days in our town. Mr. Wagenseller is doing good work in the Academy and is said to have a large school.

'92 Mr. J. C. Fasold is completing his collegiate course at Gettysburg.

'92 Mr. Chas. D. Russell is studying in the Theological department of this institution.

'92 Mr. Harry P. Miller is pursuing his collegiate studies at Muhlenburg College, Allentown, Pa.

'92 Mr. Chas. O. Gangler is teaching the A. grade at Shamokin Dam, Pa. Citizens of the place say he is an acceptable and successful teacher.

'87 Rev. W. A. Trostle has removed from Boalsburg to his new charge and resides at Augustaville, North'd. Co., Pa. He is now near his Alma Mater and may do much to help the Institution along.

Rev. H. C. Salem, '91, went on Nov. 17th, to take charge of the Lutheran pastorate of four churches at Scalp Level, Cambria Co., Pa. He thus becomes the pastor of a large field, has a fair chance of great usefulness and bears with him the prayers and good wishes of his friends for his success in his labors.

INSTALLATIONS.

Dr. Dimm has lately been called away twice to perform installation

services. The first was that, on Oct. 29th, to Hartleton to install Rev. J. I. Stonecypher '92, in his pastorate of four churches in that vicinity. He then delivered the address to the people and performed the installation ceremony. Rev. T. Anrand addressed the pastor. Rev. Stonecypher has entered upon his work there under circumstances most favorable.

The second was that on Nov. 19th, at Mt. Carmel, when he went to install Rev. D. R. Beecher pastor elect, he then preached both sermons—the one to the pastor in the morning and that to the people in the evening. He then installed the pastor elect and publicly conducted him into his pulpit. It was by appointment of the president of the Synod that Dr. Dimm performed these services.

DECEASED.

Mildred Lula Hill, infant child of Rev. L. H. W. Kline and wife, of Keewaydin, Pa., died on Nov. 4th. They took the remians to Bloomsburg, Pa., on Monday. The parents have the sympathy of all in their sad bereavement.—*Karthaus, Pa., Times.*

EXCHANGES.

Welcome, is the salutation we give to all our new exchanges. We are glad to join hands with them and merrily pass through the coming months.

—Customer—"This overcoat you sold me last fall is worn so thin I can almost see through it."

Dealer—"Yaw. Dot ees our patent sanitary overgoat. Ven you leaf it off in der spring you von't catch cold."—Ex.

Whatch for the clock of destiny to strike the hour of opportunity. —Ex.

The finest chapter in the Bible to read is usually considered to be the twenty sixth chapter of the Acts.

We notice among our exchanges the first issue of "The Mirror," of the Pekin H. S. We say, welcome to her bright face and newsy pages.

—Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, in a plea for co-education, asserts that nothing will take the foolish and romantic notions out a girl so quickly as to set her at work with young men and let her find out how little they know.—Ex.

$5, $10 and $20, Genuine Confederate Bills only five cts. each; $50 and $100 bills 10 cents each 25c and 50c shinplasters 10 cents each; $1 and $2 bills 25 cents each. Sent securely sealed on receipt of price Address CHAS. D. BARKER, 90 S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Rev. Silas W. Young,	$.50	W. H. Walker,	.50
Rev. A. W. Lentz,	1.00	W. A. Wolgemuth,	.50
Miss Jessie Brewer,	.50	Prof. Geo. E. Fisher,	.50
H. S. Boner,	1.00	Rev. J. A. Koser,	.50
Rev. J. E. Dietterich,	.50	Rev. J. I. Stonecypher,	.50
David A. Day D. D.,	.50	Rev. F. P. Manhart,	1.00
Rev. M. Femsler,	.50	Rev. J. Yutzy,	.50
J. C. Fasold,	.50	Geo. A. Lebkicher,	1.00
R. Hele D. D.,	.50	Rev. H. C. Salem,	.50
M. C. Haines,	.50	L. C. Hassinger,	.50
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Benjamin Rine,	.50	Geo. Boak,	1.00
Chas. R. Streamer	.50	Wm. Whitebread,	.50
F. H. Schrader,	.50	F. A. Hartranft,	1.00
Geo. R. Ulrich,	.50		

BOOK NOTICES.

VOLUME OF SERMONS.

Selinsgrove will be represented, in a volume to be issued Nov. 15, by the Lutheran Publication Society, by sermons written by Revs. H. Ziegler, D. D., Peter Born, D. D. and Prof. T. C. Houtz.

The sermons making up the book are upon the Augsburg Series of Sunday School Lessons for 1894. Besides these, the following former students will have sermons; Rev, J. M. Amspach, D. D., W. E. Parson, D. D., G. W. Fortney, E. D. Weigle and H. C. Haithcox. The price of the book is 8.75 and $1.25. It will be a valuable help to pastors and teachers.

"*Outlines of Rhetoric*" by John F. Genung, published by Ginn & Company, Boston, is, in some respects, a new departure in this line of study. The theoretical part embodying the principles, is given in the form of rules which are numbered consecutively from the beginning to the end of the book.

The exercises are founded on groups of these rules, each group representing some quality of style or mental attitude.

The work is accompanied by a glossary including the words needed by the student to work out the exercises, and besides a large number of words and phrases necessarily used in more extended composition.

The success of this work is a problem to be solved only by use. It seems to be well adapted to certain wants.

"*A Practical Course in English Composition*" by Alphonso G. Newcomer, published by Ginn & Company, Boston. This book is a new candidate for adoption by the incipient writers of English. "The object is to show the student, first of all, how simple a thing it is to find material; and, secondly, how easy and delightful it is to work that material into good, and interesting compositions."

The treatment of the subject is simple and natural and it seems to us that the system it contains should recommend the work to beginners in English composition. We think well of it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PORTRAIT OF DR. KURTZ.

A curious portrait of Dr. Kurtz, our venerable founder, was recently presented to the Institute by Rev. S. E. Bateman, of Philadelphia. When Dr. Kurtz preached before the King of Prussia probably in 1826—he very reluctantly wore a gown. A man in the audience sketched him and had a cut made. Some copies reached America. This one was found in Hagerstown where Dr. Kurtz was once pastor. In spite of the good doctor's hostility to a gown, the Institute will cherish this curious relic of her founder.

CURATOR OF MUSEUM.

At a recent faculty meeting, Dr. Dimm, was designated as Curator.

The Institute possesses a number of things suitable for a museum, and a little effort would doubtless secure many more. Alumni and students can effectively cooperate with the curator and faculty in securing such objects of curious and historial interest as will be valuable in a school, and thus aid in developing the Institute into a complete and thoroughly equipped institution.

BEQUESTS.

$950.00 were received for the Institute recently from the estate of Miss Mary A. Hursh. By the terms of the will the amount is added to the endowment.

$7645. in securities have been received from the Esther Ann Stroup estate, Bloomsburg, Pa. By the terms of the will the fund is to be kept at interest under the Court of Common Pleas of Snyder county.

DR. HARLAN H. BALLARD, PRESIDENT OF THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION, IN POPULAR SCIENCE NEWS, ON THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA.

In connection with the foregoing report of our Ornithological Chapter, it is only right to call the attention of all lovers of birds to the magnificent work now being issued by the Natural Science Association of America, and entitled "THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA." Edition limited to 1,000.

It is emphatically an original work, *original in design and execution*, and whether in letter press, illustrations or price, it is unapproached by anything of the kind in existence.

It is recommended by the highest scientific, ecclesiastic and educational authority as being the most attractive, meritorious, pure and ennobling exposition of our ornithology yet given to the public.

Dr. Elliott Coues, author of "Birds of the North West," says: "It is a really notable work." Prof. C. J. Maynard author of the "Birds of Eastern North America," says: "It contains the best pictures of the species which I have ever seen." Thomas G. Gentry, author of "Life Histories of Birds," and "Nests and Eggs of Birds of the United States," says: "It is the cheapest and best publication on ornithology in this country. The drawings are of a very high order, and rivals in beauty of design and finish the more costly works published abroad or in this country. It should be found in our homes and in libraries generally." And, according to Dr. Theodore Gill, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, "It is not only a meritorious volume, but is altogether so handsome as to make it a very appropriate presentation book or ornament for the family table."

It is an imperial quarto volume of engraved figures of all our species, artistically reproduced, true in all hues of color to their natural plumage and botanical surroundings. It also includes a copious text decription of their habits and characteristics, and embracing in general the observations made by the most eminent writers on ornithology, and a systematic table, arranged according to the classification adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union, includes all the additions and corrections of our North American species which have been made to date, with an index to page, plate and figure of each species according to the A. O. U. number. It is illustrated with one hundred and nineteen full page colored plates, each representing from one to thirty or more species. It is the finest book

on American birds issued since Audubon, and is pronounced by some authorities superior to that now rare and costly work. It is issued in half and full buindings, Russia, seal, or morocco, at the net price of $40 and $45 respectively; but in response to a special letter, the association authorized me to say that a substantial discount will be made to such of our A. A. members and others as are working naturalists. We commend this work especially to members of the Wilson Ornithological Chapter.

It is also a very useful and appropriate addition to the home and reference library, and for presentation purposes generally. Address regarding it, the NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Samples of plates and text can be had by sending twenty-five cents in postage stamps.

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THE INSTITUTE JOURNAL.

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EDITORIAL.

THE DODGES OF "THE DEAN."

It took five months for Rev. P. M. Bikle, Ph. D., "Dean of Penna. College," to answer our editorial of last May, on the compliments shown by the management of that Institution to the Missionary Institute. And since it has appeared the reply is remarkable more for what it omits than for what it attempts to answer, hence our subject—The *Dodges of "the Dean."*

We are sorry that he is so helplessly weak. But like Turtullus against Paul and every weak lawyer, that has no evidence of a case or proof of defense, he avoids all the great principles involved and becomes at once personal.

He steers clear, and says not a word, about the young man's case whom, four years ago, they admitted, without a certificate, from the Subfreshman here to the full Freshman there. He is a graduate now; and

we are informed through a member of that class, that he is one of "*five* that jumped a year" in entering that Freshman class.

The "Dean" writes nothing about the young man that they drew out of the Middle Preparatory here, and admitted into their Freshman class, as published in the College Monthly, at the opening of this scholastic year. We have the result reported in the "Dean's" own spoken words: "There he sits and can't do any thing."

Who is in fault? Not the young man who was at least innocent in the matter. Did not the Dean know, before he was admitted, what would be the result? The responsibility rests with the management at Penna. College. They, for the accomplishment of their own purposes, encompassed the ruin of this young man's education and his prospects for life.

The "Dean" might have explained the trick of the student sent armed with printed circulars from the College, who came here, and, under the plea of acting as agent in Northumberland county, asked us the privilege of occupying a room for a couple of weeks. On the ground of his being a poor student for the ministry and worthy, as we supposed, we gave him the key for which he asked and granted the use of the room free.

At the end of the time he returned us the key with thanks; but we learned from our students after his departure, that he had spent most of his time, around in the rooms among the students distributing the circulars furnished him by the authorities at Gettysburg and endeavoring to create dissatisfaction, among those here, with their institution and their teachers. The "Dean" has omitted to explain that trick and who inspired the act by furnishing the circulars to a man to injure a friendly and an auxiliary Institution. It would not do for him to touch these three cases, because he could not explain away these facts and he could not then charge us with misrepresentation. So he dodges them and tries to divert the attention of his readers from the main issues in the case, by attacking only what we said about his letter to a member of our Middle Preparatory class. In this he claims that we misrepresented him by leaving out a part of the sentence he had written. If so, it was most easy for him to prove his charge by printing the whole letter just as he had written it. This he did not do, but prints words which he says we have left out. These are that they would "admit him to the Freshman class *on trial if he had done the requisite amount of work.*"

Is it indeed true that Rev. Prof.

P. M. Bikle, Ph. D., "Dean of Penna. College," under the circumstances, wrote that sentence to that young man? We would never have charged even the "Dean" with writing such illogical twaddle, abject nonsense and self-contradiction as this sentence contains, it he had not published it. Why "*on trial* if he had done the amount of work?" No *trial* is necessary after the amount of work was done. Why not in full, and publish it, as they did in the former case from the same class? We hear of no trial in his case; and yet it is a fact, attested by all the professors here, that the latter young man, whom they rejected when exposed, was twenty-five per cent. better in his classes, than the former whom they admitted to Freshman in full.

Then look at the insincerity of the "Dean," and even the ruse he was playing off upon that young man. Why, *he knew* that the young man "had not done the requisite amount of work," because he was here in the *Middle Preparatory* class; unless he regarded our Middle Preparatory as equal to their Subfreshman. That sentence, if he wrote it, is unworthy of the "Dean" and indicates a degree of dishonesty which we were not willing to believe existed in one holding his high position. And yet this is the "Dean" who charges us with dishonesty and misrepresentation. Forsooth, on the same ground, might Judas Iscariot have charged the other Apostles with infidelity to Christ.

The "Dean" throws himself into an attitude of dramatic suppliancy over our allusion to the destruction of Carthage. We are sorry he could not understand it. His piteous cry has nothing to fear from us. The danger is nearer home. They were "Romans who betrayed Rome." We must explain. Rome and Carthage were both Pagan, as were the nations, around them. Yet they held the salomnizing of compacts and treaties as most sacred. When, therefore, a charge was sought, which in the estimation of surrounding nations, would justify the destruction of Carthage, the crime of covenant breaking was alleged, because it was considered the most heinous. Of this crime Carthage had been guilty, and on this ground, the existing pagan nations justified her destruction. But in modern times a so-called *Christian* College, the oldest one representing a truly christian church, after years of advantage derived from it, does not hesitate to break its covenant with a friendly Institution, honestly auxiliary to it, by bribing the students of the latter, with promises of promotion, secretly insinuated through agents and letters, to leave the latter and go to the former. In other words those

heathen had a higher sense of honor and of the sacredness of a compact than the management of a so-called christian college. We hope that this makes our meaning plain enough to be understood even by the "Dean of Penna. College." Hence the danger of destruction, is not from without, but from the disease within and emanating from the very centre.

Now Penna. College is our Alma Mater. As an Alumnus we cherish for her, not only a profound respect, but a sincere and unshaken affection. For forty years we have been influencing money to her coffers and young men to fill up her classic halls; and we challenge any Alumnus on the page of her catalogue to a comparison of the numbers of the students sent. But more; we intend to continue, and will send a larger number than usual there during the next year, unless they become disgusted at the treatment of those already there. But on this very ground we claim the right and shall exercise our privilege of criticising the management. We shall not hold still and see the fair fame of our Alma Mater trailed in the dust as it is now by the ridicule of educators in the colleges of other denominations, because she is destitute of any standard of admission to classes, because she has a system of "ponying" from Junior Prep. to College-senior, because she places a premium on cheating by which she is graduating a generation of intellectual imbeciles after a course of dishonesty, undermining all character and sapping the foundations of all true morality.

These practices which are ruining her fair reputation, and which, if not corrected, we, in the name of true education, feel bound, by our love to our college and the cause, to riddle with the artillery of criticism until their real inwardness is exposed to public gaze, or the dreadful injury of dishonesty abated. We cherish the Institution, but we shall criticise the management.

LITERARY.

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER."

Ever since the immortal words, "*Knowledge is Power*," were uttered by the great Sir Francis Bacon, they have come ringing down through the ages as the incentive to study and as a promise of reward to the student for labor in the path of knowledge.

Almost everyone who is earnestly laboring to improve his mind and

increase his store of knowledge has this main object in view, that, by means of his superior intellect he may reign over his fellowmen. In every emergency deference is paid to the superior mind and the cultured intellect and its opinions prevail.

The time is fast coming, and indeed even now is at hand, when there will be no place in the circles of fame and high position for those of a mediocre mind, but those of the highest intellect will come into requisition and be sought after and only those can find place at the top. The world is making this progress and, owing to the nature of things, this must become more and more the case, year by year. Competition is becoming more and more prevalent in business as the population of the world increases, and as the schools and colleges of our land continue to increase and multiply, and the attendance in them increases, in the same ratio must there be competition of mind with mind. In this competion who can doubt who will assume the ascendency?

Truth is invincible and eternal. Even in Heaven itself truth and knowledge must prevail, and what ever is pure and holy of the knowledge we gain here must stand in its place in the better world where, "we shall know even as we are known."

T. R. T.

For the Institute Journal.

READING MATTER FOR LEISURE HOURS. MINISTERS AS FORTUNE TELLERS— OUR SELF-DENYING MISSIONARIES.

BY REV. H. C. SALEM, '88.

Many years ago one of our ministers preached in a strange parish and was compelled to walk to one of the appointments. He started to walk down the rail-road, when he noticed a party of Irishmen getting a hand-car in order. He thought that it would be nice to ride on a hand-car to his preaching point. He, accordingly, hastened his foot-steps and met the track hands and entered into a conversation with them, asking them which way they were going. They answered that they were going the same way he was. One of the men asked the Lutheran pastor in what business he was engaged. The preacher replied that he was a fortune-teller. This amused the Irishmen very much and they determined to have their fortunes told, asking him what his charges were. He answered that if they would take him along on the hand-car to the place where he wished to go, he would tell their fortunes. The offer was accepted and the fortune-teller had all of the Irishmen to stand up in a row. They had a great deal of fun over the prospect of hearing what the future had in store for

them. The stranger pulled out from his pocket, a little book, opened it and read: "except ye be converted, ye shall all likewise perish." The Irishmen, seeing that they were sold, said: "Even a praist was too much for us." The preacher got his ride.

Rev. J. H. Harpster, D. D., the successful pastor at Canton, O., a former student of theology here, has gone to our Guntur Mission field to labor for the cause of Christ. The Dr. had been pastor of one of the finest congregations in the General Synod, but he gave up this position for the foreign field, thus showing the self-denying spirit of his divine Master. And he, with his noble self sacrificing wife, have left this "Sweet land of liberty" for a residence in benighted heathendom, where "The heathen, in his blindness, bows down to wood and stone."

The practice of such self-denial by Drs. Day and Harpster in taking their lives, as it were, in their hands and going to the foreign field is certainly inspiring and ennobling. It demonstrates clearly the power of Christianity and shows conclusively that the church has been and is still exerting a great influence among men when men will leave behind them home, friends and native land for the sake of Jesus Christ. "There is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my sake or the Gospel's, But he shall receive an hundred-fold now in this time, houses and brethren, and sisters, and mothers, and children, and lands, with persecutions; and in the world to come eternal life." What a reward for the christian worker! Truly the Missionary Institute can be proud that she has had within her walls such men as Drs. Day and Harpster. Both of them are warm friends of our Institute and are deeply interested in her welfare. Dr. Harpster has promised to send some valuable relics from India to our school. Scalp Level, Pa., Thanksgiving Day.

———o———

BRUTUM FULMEN.

Did you ever hear of Bloomsburg,
In the county of Columbia,
Where the Normal School is adding
Yearly to her large alumni;

Where the brave and noble athletes,
In their garb of wierd dimension,
Meet upon the sunny campus,
To attract the girls' attention;

Where they practise all the wrinkles
Of the game that moves the people,
Till they think their fame is skyward
Like a mighty, towering steeple?

Presently they get a challenge,
In the midst of all their glory,
To appear at Missionary,

On the foot ball field, so gory;

There to meet the noted home team,
Which, in fact, is hard to down,
For they even tied Sunbury,
And defeated Mifflintown.

Boasting of their great achievements,
Which, indeed, are quickly told,
They came pouncing down upon us,
Like a wolf upon the fold.

In their wake, a teacher followed,
With the late rules *in his head* (?)
And a young man with a banner,
Which we painted very red.

When the word to play was given
And we started with our V
The pale faces of the Normals
Were so comical to see.

There they stood like ancient Mummies,
As they shivered in their shoes,
And before our V had struck them
Every Normal had the blues.

One by one, the Normal students
In the mud, were quickly laid,
And in less than seven minutes
Our first touch down had been made.

All their cherished hopes were blighted,
Sad indeed their looks were then,
As our boys came off victorious
With a score eighteen to ten.

Since we give a faithful version,
Of our latest victory,
We will leave our record written
On the page of history.

Silence then, O Boastful Normal!
With your cultivated mind,
We are ever ready, longing,
To compete at any time.

In language, or in science,
On the rostrum, in the field,
If you'll only contest with us,
To our efforts you *must* yield.

W. E. C.

[The above was written by a member of our football team, and as we favor the idea of mental and literary contests in, and between, schools we hope the last two stanzas will be regarded as embodying a real, live challenge. ED.]

WHITHER?

Nothing remains long in one condition. To-day we place a seed in the moist earth; to-morrow it swells, then germinates, bursts the prison in which its life was confined, springs forth, buds, blossoms, and bears fruit. Slowly, step by step, it is developed. All the conditions of the soil, every selection of the seed, every cultivation of the plant and every pruning it receives, is a factor in the completed product. Yet, with the most tender care and the most productive soil, every seed will not develop.

Education is a development in either of two ways. The wicked man's education is like the current of a mighty river, carrying him on

to the whirlpool of destruction.

Temptations come, he yields. He does the first mean act under the directions of his wicked companions. The next is easier. He, now, is in the stream, and will be carried with it, whither he knows not. He loses his home, his friends and even his character. There is nothing so sad to a man as the revelation of his wasted opportunities and life. Allow a man to be drawn into the stream and he is, it may be slowly, but surely, drawn to the bottom unless he elevates his manhood by his own voluntary efforts. Character is not inherited, it must be forged and hammered into shape.

The good man's education is like the ascent of a steep mountain. He who would climb its heights must meet with difficulties. Discouragement and dispair will try to detain him. At times the star of hope, which once shone so brightly, will almost disappear in the surrounding gloom, only to appear again in greater brilliancy. Gazing along the mountain at those who have attempted the ascent, we find the multitude at the base. Farther up the slope we find fewer, until, straining our eyes to the dizzy heights, we find only a few lone pilgrims. Where are the others? Many be coming discouraged have turned back before they had time to reap the reward of their labors. They saw no crown of victory at the end, they heard no one calling them to higher spheres. Others failed to reach the top through idleness. This age offers no premium, no prize for idleness, but every sphere is open to the active, honest and willing worker.

Whither are we going? Are we striving to reach the summit or are we content te go with the crowd? Without any effort on our own part, we will be carried up the slope only to be let fall again and move back to the base. We dare not trust to the multitude for our progress. It requires individual energy. Beautiful, shady bowers are found along the path where those who reach the heights may find refreshing rest.

S. B. H.

AMERICA LEADS THE WORLD.

America, as a nation, has been in existance but one century and it has been acknowledged the greatest nation on the face of the globe. Where in history can one point to a nation that advanced, in every respect, as has this one during its short existance. America leads the world in science, art, manufactures, inventions and in natural wonders.

Take for example, the great Columbian World's Exposition. It has beaten the world's record in magnitude, magnificence and in success. Such a display as was made

there was never seen before. Almost everything imaginable was there on exhibition.

No inventors ever lived whose fame will survive that of Whitney, who invented the cotton gin; Howe, who invented the sewing-machine; Fulton, who invented the steam boat; Edison, Franklin, Bell and Morse, who have brought under control electricity; and many other equally illustrious men who might be named.

In art our Washington monument, the majestic white obelisk, which rises five hundred and fifty-five feet above the ground, is the loftiest piece of masonry ever constructed.

The queen of suspension bridge, is the Brooklyn bridge. It is the longest of its kind in the world, being almost six thousand feet in length.

America leads the world in manufactures, doing twice the amount of work done by Great Britain, her nearest competitor and greatest rival.

In natural wonders this country surpasses all other countries. It has the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, the biggest cavern in the world. The large trees of California have been found to be the largest in the world, being three hundred and thirty-seven feet high and thirty-four feet in diameter. Some of the largest that have been felled indicate an age of from two thousand to two thousand five hundred years. No other nation has within its borders a cataract like that which thunders at Niagara. It is the largest and grandest fall in the world. The Yellowstone National Park is the grandest museum of mineralogical curiosities to be found anywhere on earth. The whole region is overlayed with lava and dotted with geysers and hot springs which burst forth in the woods and along the peaks and even boil up in the lakes. Besides, here is found animal life in great variety, all of which make it a very interesting place to visit. The Misissippi river with its tributaries is the largest and most useful in the world, there being over twenty thousand miles of navagable waters.

"But the grandest achievement of the American nation, more beautiful than nature's scenery, more ingenious than the inventor, more necessary to our happiness and well being than good crops, higher in our estimation than any monument, is the American woman." C. R. S.

———o———

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ALUMNI NOTES.

'91, Mr. B. Meade Wagenseller is home from college spending his vacation.

'92, James B. Guiney paid us a short visit a few days ago. Mr. Guiney has lately published a booklet entitled, "The Soul Winner's Pocket Companion" which promises to become very popular.

'88, Prof. Geo. E. Fisher, Ph. B., of Bucknell University, is spending his vacation at his home and among his friends in this place.

Foster U. Gift, formerly a student in this institution, now of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, has lately circulated among friends in this town.

'90, Rev. Moses Grossman preached for Rev. H. Q. Shadle at Salladasburg on Sunday Dec. 16th.

'90, Rev. and Mrs. James I. Stonecypher, of Hartleton, spent a few days with their family and friends in town.

88, Rev. D. E. McLain is the successful pastor at Avoca, N. Y. He and his esteemed wife, who was graduated in the same class, are working together in science and religion and are deservedly popular in their community.

LOCALS.

Twas!

New Year!!

Good Friday!!!

"Music on the lyre."

Who is Euphoneous Dat?"

Three of a kind.—Crouser, Hare and Michael.

Union Thanksgiving services were held here on the 30th of November. Rev. Haas preached the sermon from Ecclesiastes, 7:10.

Most of our young men ate their Thanksgiving turkey at home; while those of us who remained here enjoyed a sumptuous repast in Schoch's ware-room :— a dinner gotten up by the ladies of the Lutheran church.

We suggest that the Henry Clay Lyceum be revived this year. This debating club formerly met on Saturday evenings during the winter months and was of great benefit to our students.

A drama entitled, "Mayor Du Rant," was rendered in the Town Hall by town talent, assisted by two of our students.

Christmas is a time of great expectation and realization among our students.

The students of the institute were again highly favored by a lecture, from Dr. Dimm, on Inspiration. It showed much thought and careful preparation abounding in logic and eloquence. He raised an impregnable barrier against the storms of doubt and waves of negative criticism. Taken all in all it was a precious gem for us as students for future life. He has our sincere thanks for his noble labor in our behalf.

Skating has been enjoyed by a great many of the students this season. The first fatality occurring on the 11th inst. to a Mr. Walker, of town. It seems from what we have heard that he skated into an air hole, near the red bridge, alone. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his untimely death.

We understand the members of the second Lutheran church contemplate remodelling their church in the near future.

The way they look at it—Crouser, Paradise Lost Russell. Paradise Regained.

One of the greatest needs of this Institution is a reading-room. Cannot some provision be made for us to have a room fitted up? Could not some arrangement be affected by the faculty whereby we could have free access to the books and periodicals in the Theological department. We think with a few more magazines and papers a respectable reading room might be established in the Theological room. Let the room be open every day from 3:40 to 4 P. M. with a competent person in charge and we feel certain it would be to the interest of this institution. A school without a reading-room is not up to the standard of the present age.

Did you make any new resolutions?

Big hunting stories are now in order.

We have had no sickness this year.

PERSONALS.

We noticed Mr. J. C. Fasold, '93 here from Gettysburg. He was

called here by the death of his grand-mother and to attend to other *matters*.

We regret exceedingly to note the serious illness of Messrs. Oberholtzer and Guiney, former students, now at the Gettysburg Theological Seminary.

We are glad to note that the rooms in the building are all full but one and that there are applicants for that one.

The foot.ballist will note that there were eight deaths this year from that *popular* sport.

We have a new arrival in the person of Mr. O. McWilliams. We now have a *Roland* for an *Oliver*.

Since we are to have a museum, let all the students co-operate with the Curator in securing specimens and relics.

What has become of the once flourishing Glee Club? Let it be revived for the glory of the institution.

Streamer, who at one time learned the printing trade, has gone back to it again, to judge by his frequent visits in that direction.

The home foot-ball team played a return game with Bloomsburg on the grounds here Nov. 27th, defeating the latter by a score of 18--10. They took their defeat very badly and spoke in very strong language against our team and town.

Miss Moore, of Sunbury, visited Mrs. Alleman, at this place, the past month. A certain student was asked *Woody* go and call. Yes, he replied, as I should like to see *more* of her.

One of the Sub Freshman ladies recently produced an essay on the "Beauties of Art;" and Frontz, Jr., consequently smiles a *knowing smile*.

Crouser and Raabe spent the holidays at Selinsgrove. No doubt these gentlemen will strengthen their positions in the social circles of town, during the absence of *all competition*.

We were very sorry to learn of the death of Mr. Asa Keefer, the young man who coached our foot-ball team for the Bloomsburg game. Mr. Keefer was drowned in the river near Northumberland, on Dec. 14th., while endeavoring to rescue a friend.

Rev. Samuel J. Ulrich; '88 a licentiate of the Central Penn'a. Synod, preached very acceptably in the Lutheran church on Dec. 10th.

Something akin to the French Revolution occurred during the C. E. Convention on the 7th, and 8th.

Further information can be obtained from Horn, Crouser or Russell.

Frank Schrader who went to school here several years ago is now farming and lives near Johnstown, Pa.

The following are the leaders of the Y. M. C. A. beginning Sunday, January 14th, to February 4, 1894. January 14th. Taggart. January 21st. Frontz, Sr. January 28th; Michael. February 4th. Matter.

Committee. { TAGGART. CRIST. RITTER.

BOOK NOTICES.

"*The Soul-Winner's Companion*" is a small pamphlet prepared by Mr. J. B. Gainey, of '92, now in the Seminary of Gettysburg. It is a set of Scripture lessons arranged for the use of those who, in the Y. M. C. A., go out to do good to others. Mr. Gainey was the best Bible student, while in this Institution, that we had here; the little work he has prepared is well arranged to do good and reflects much credit on the author. The work can be gotten of the author at ten cents a copy or $1.00 per dozen.

"*The Beginner's Greek Composition*" by Collar and Daniell, published by Ginn & Company, Boston. This is a work by which the student is led, from the simplest sentences found in the Anabasis, to compose in the Greek, the most difficult ones. Then from the sentences that he has seen, the learner is launched out into the composition of those he has not seen. Greek composition is thus made comparatively easy and the learner is encouraged to persevere in the pursuit until he is a success.

This book is a valuable contribution to the mastery of the Greek language.

EXCHANGES.

Over 9000 students attend the University of Paris.

The official registers at Yale University show an attendance of 2,190 students—a gain of 234 over last year. Pennsylvania sends 156. Thirty women have registered in the Post-graduate department.

The only college in Scotland for the education of women is Queen

Margaret College, founded in 1883.

Midland College has just completed a new gymnasium at an expense of $2000. The building is of brick and is heated throughout by steam.

In Latin and Greek
He was quite a streak;
In dress he was foppish and tony.
The later was due to his being an ass,
The former was due to his pony.—Ex.

Engraved on his cuffs,
Were the Furies and Fates.
And a delicate map of the Dorian States,
And they found in his palms, which were hollow,
What is frequent in pa'ms, that is, dates.—Ex.

COLLEGE WORLD.

New York City has 49 daily newspapers, Chicago, 27, Phila. 22, Brooklyn, 6, St, Louis, 12, Boston, 11 and Baltimore. 8. These are the only cities having each a population in excess of 400,000.—*Ex.*

Chicago University is to have the largest and most powerful telescope in the world. The object glass, which will be made in Cambridgeport, Mass., will be forty-five inches in diameter. The telescope is a gift of Charles T. Yerker, and will cost half a million.—*Exchange.*

During the last twelve months the American people drank 33,876,466 barrels of beer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR PLACE AMONG THE SCHOOLS.

The Institute is fortunate in not being the "child" of any other institution in America. She traces her lineage to Halle. She found her models in institutions in the Fatherland. John Nicholas Kurtz, D. D., came to America direct from the university of Halls in 1745. He was the grandfather of Benjamin Kurtz, D. D., LL. D. Dr. Kurtz prepared for the ministry in Harrisburg and under the elder Dr. Lochman at Lebanon. After most effectually aiding in the founding and maintenance of the institution at Gettysburg. Dr. Kurtz founded the Missionary Institute. It was the greatest work of a life remarkably fruitful in great services to the church. Providence had prepared a field for the Institute; never was that field so important and promising as now. It justifies the largest hope, toil and self denial on her behalf.

DR. HARLAN H. BALLARD, PRESIDENT OF THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION, IN POPULAR SCIENCE NEWS, ON THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA.

In connection with the foregoing report of our Ornithological Chapter, it is only right to call the attention of all lovers of birds to the magnificent work now being issued by the Natural Science Association of America, and entitled "THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA." Edition limited to 1,000.

It is emphatically an original work, *original in design and execution*, and whether in letter press, illustrations or price, it is unapproached by anything of the kind in existence.

It is recommended by the highest scientific, ecclesiastic and educational authority as being the most attractive, meritorious, pure and ennobling exposition of our ornithology yet given to the public.

Dr. Elliott Coues, author of "Birds of the North West," says: "It is a really notable work." Prof. C. J. Maynard author of the "Birds of Eastern North America," says: "It contains the best pictures of the species which I have ever seen." Thomas G. Gentry, author of "Life Histories of Birds," and "Nests and Eggs of Birds of the United States," says: "It is the cheapest and best publication on ornithology in this country. The drawings are of a very high order, and rivals in beauty of design and finish the more costly works published abroad or in this country. It should be found in our homes and in libraries generally." And, according to Dr. Theodore Gill, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, "It is not only a meritorious volume, but is altogether so handsome as to make it a very appropriate presentation book or ornament for the family table."

It is an imperial quarto volume of engraved figures of all our species, artistically reproduced, true in all hues of color to their natural plumage and botanical surroundings. It also includes a copious text decription of their habits and characteristics, and embracing in general the observations made by the most eminent writers on ornithology, and a systematic table, arranged according to the classification adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union, includes all the additions and corrections of our North American species which have been made to date, with an index to page, plate and figure of each species according to the A. O. U. number. It is illustrated with one hundred and nineteen full page colored plates, each representing from one to thirty or more species. It is the finest book

on American birds issued since Audubon, and is pronounced by some authorities superior to that now rare and costly work. It is issued in half and full buindings, Russia, seal, or morocco, at the net price of $40 and $45 respectively; but in response to a special letter, the association authorized me to say that a substantial discount will be made to such of our A. A. members and others as are working naturalists. We commend his work especially to members of the Wilson Ornithological Chapter.

It is also a very useful and appropriate addition to the home and reference library, and for presentation purposes generally. Address regarding it, the NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Samples of plates and text can be had by sending twenty-five cents in postage stamps.

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THE INSTITUTE JOURNAL.

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EDITORIAL

A FULL HOUSE.

Every available room in this building is now occupied by students; but a few more are still expected, and if they come we will slip them in and make them as comfortable as those now here.

FOOT-BALL.

We admit, in this issue, an article on the subject of foot-ball. It is adverse to the game and presents the objectionable features. We now invite any one who favors the play, whether in its present or a modified

form, to write another article for our next number presenting its advantages as an exercise to young men who are studying at a college.

ORDERS FOR THE JOURNAL.

We have had more orders for the last number of the *Journal* than for any previous one since the periodical has been published.

THE GOOD HEALTH.

The students have all returned after their Christmas vacation quite promptly. All give evidence of having had a good time. Their happy faces and over-flowing vivacity indicate a state of health better than is ordinary on their return. This is remarkable as we are living in the midst of a country filled with la grippe and other diseases. But we are happy in saying that we have had no sickness at this Institution this year. The larger part of the students have assisted us in maintaining the tidy surroundings and thus contributed to the general health of the body. It is the careless, the unwashed and the filthy that invite and introduce the diseases and epidemics into our institutions and the country in general.

THE DYING ECHO OF THE "DEAN'S" LAST GUN.

Since the publication of our last issue we have received a communication in reply to our editorial. It came by mail, is a large postal card signed, P. M. Bikle, and is written full of matter defamatory, opprobious and intensely insulting. This is adding insult to injury continued through a decade of years during which we had come to an agreement with the management to put a stop to all friction by sending what students we could to their college. The success of the arrangement is attested by the fact, lately made public, that there were twenty-six students there, who had gone from here almost all on our own recommendation. But, notwithstanding our continued pouring of favors upon them, they have kept up a continued irritation by the underhanded work disclosed in our last. Forbearance ceased to be a virtue long ago, and we were compelled, in self-defense, to open our batteries on their works.

One weak effort at reply was made containing nothing but personalities and touching none of the facts or the deep educational principles concerned. Then after our last editorial came this studied insult written on a postal card and sent through the mails. That act under our postal laws, is a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, at the discretion of the court. What legal procedure we may institute we now, for

want of time, leave for after consideration. The postal ends with the word "Adieu," and sounds like the dying echo of the last gun, fired to cover an inglorious retreat.

We shall give attention to the underlying principles of this discussion in subsequent numbers.

LITERARY.

FOR THE INSTITUTE JOURNAL.

LUTHERAN PRINCIPLES FOR INTERPRETING THE WORD OF GOD.

BY REV. H. C. SALEM, '88.

In order to "preach the word" the minister must ascertain the correct meaning of that word. The Lutheran church has laid down certain principles for interpreting the meaning of the word, from which we dare not depart. The rules are as follows:

I—"A passage of scripture is always to be taken in its plain, natural and literal sense, unless there is something in the text itself, or in the context, that clearly indicates that it is meant to be figurative.

II—A passage is never to be torn from its connection, but it is to be studied in connection with what goes before and what follows.

III—Scripture is to be interpreted by scripture, the dark passages are to be compared with the more clar, bearing on the same subject.

IV—We can never be fully certain that a doctrine is scriptural until we have examined and compared all that the word says on the subject.

Just in proportion as the above principles are faithfully carried out and adhered to by the minister, just in that proportion will the pure word be preached. It is a lamentable fact that not all ministers observe these principles. Whenever these rules of interpretation are violated, the preacher fails to get the mind of the spirit. Sometimes passages of scripture are rendered ridiculous by the manner in which they are presented. Many examples could be cited to show this. A minister once desired to preach on the subject of, Jesus being the only Savior. He took this verse out of the account of the Transfiguration, "And when they had lifted up their eyes, they saw no man, save Jesus only." He cut off all except the words, "Jesus only," and took as his theme Jesus the only Saviour. This was trifling with the meaning of the divine word. Thus men, professing themselves to be ministers of the Gospel, will distort the meaning of God's inspired word in order to preach on popular topics of the day.

Dear brethren in the ministry, we cannot afford to repudiate sound principles of interpretation. We dare not do it, if we would faithfully carry out ordaination vows. Let us not preach anything but the pure Gospel; and we should see to it that no one else preaches anything else in our pulpits except the pure unadulterated word. We should be careful to carry out faithfully those four rules of interpreting God's word. When we remember this fact set forth in the Augsburg Confession Article V: "For the obtaining of this faith the ministry of teaching the Gospel, and administering the Sacraments was instituted. For by the word and Sacraments, as by instruments, the Holy Ghost is given; who worketh faith where and when it pleaseth God in those that hear the Gospel," we can at once see the absolute necessity of observing the above rules for ascertaining the meaning of divine truth. The word is the means through which the Holy-ghost operates on the sinner. The minister is to preach that word. You can see the importance of preaching the pure Gospel and of observing sound and Scriptural principles of interpreting that word. Let each minister endeavor to be "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."

SCALP LEVEL, PA.

LITERATURE.

Horace says, "Mortal deeds shall perish; still the beauty and grace of language shall stand living." And even so it is. The greatest achievements of the world have perished. The mighty army of Xerxes, the greatest conquests of Alexander, of Caesar and of Napoleon, and the great deeds of all the greatest men the world has ever known, have all perished, and their names and deeds live only in history. The achievements of man in the erection of magnificent and costly edifices shall also perish as did the great structures of ancient Rome, that even the location of them can now scarcely be found. Mighty monuments erected to celebrate the great deeds of illustrious men, and to perpetuate their glory, either have, or will also perish.

But the grace and beauty of language, or literature, will stand. Truth is invincible and will always continue. The immortal works of Homer and of Hesiod and of Herodotus stand and are read with the same pleasure to day as they were in ancient times and they will always live as the true standard of all literature.

Let us then, fellow students, strive to excel in knowledge and literature, that our fame may be imperishable and that our epitaph may be like

that of Euripides—"This monument doth not make thee famous, O Euripides, but thou makest this monument famous."

T. R. T.

———o———

MENTAL CULTURE.

The young man who sets out on the journey of active life, determined faithfully to cultivate the noble powers with which he has been endowed, aspiring to be great and good and useful in the world, need never fear that occasions for the exercise of his powers will not be afforded him. The church and state often stand in need of reformers long before one is found with the courage to take the initiative step. The world stood in need of a Philanthropist, long before Howard appeared, entering the dungeon's gloom amidst clanking chains and sighs of despair, and demonstrating how much stronger than bars and bolts, is the power of gentle words and compassionate looks. But, had other men, with similar spirits, previously arisen, and accomplished their work, we need not doubt that abundant opportunity would still have remained for the exercise of his powers in premoting the interests of humanity. Not until error and wrong and every form of evil shall cease to exist, not till the dawn of Millenial glory, will there be wanting opportunity for such as desire to adorn and bless the world, to realize their earnest aspirations. But, let it be distinctly noticed that such aspirations must be earnest—earnest enough to overcome indolence, to stimulate exertion, and to set aside the idea of depending on the mere force of native genius. What men often admire in others, and, for the supposed lack of which, excuse themselves from high aspirations, is, not so much brilliant genius, as the result of patient application. It is useless to imagine that there is an easy road to knowledge and fame. Those who would gain the end, must follow the appointed way Those who would win the prize, must run the race. Milton and Shakespeare, Newton and Bacon, Franklin and Washington, may have had fine natural endowments, but, without faithful effort, these alone would not have availed.—*Exchange.*

———o———

FOOT BALL A DEMORALIZING AGENCY.

Foot ball, which is so commonly known and so extensively practiced among our colleges, has become a great question of right or wrong. It is admitted by all honest thinking people, that, originally, the game carried out the true intent of its originators; namely, a healthful

exercise. But, upon investigation, we find, that in the British isles, where it was practiced as one of the chief athletic sports, its demoralizing tendencies were not known, but are credited to the boys of this latter part of the nine teenth century. In 1883 the game was recognized under two names, viz. "Rugby" and "Association;" the former corresponded more nearly with our modern game. As the game gained popularity among our colleges and schools, it also grew more exciting and violent in its nature until it has become not *play* but actual *war*. True, as some may say, it fills the great need which is prevalent among college students, that is, good, healthful exercise; one that calls into action every muscle, creates activity, cultivates quickness of movement and power of endurance. But, while we admit this need and that there are some of our brightest men dying for the want of exercise; yet, in most colleges, there are means provided in the way of Gymnastics, or other out-door sports, that, if carefully used, will meet this great need in all respects and in a much less violent form. But, as a rule, the college man of to-day who takes his life by failing to give his body proper attention and exercise, is only doing his duty to and confering a blessing upon his country, because more than likely he would be too lazy to be of any good in any place, or to any one; hence, there is no need for such pugilism, as does not furnish innocent and invigorating exercise, but a demoralizing and dangerous diversion. A little observation of the foot-ball columns, in our daily papers, will satisfy any conscientious person of its demoralizing nature in the destruction of the body, in the corruption of morals, and in the loss of all spirituality. We are given the details of twenty-six fatal injuries as the result of this season's plays in England. Five deaths have already been charged to the game, as our college boys play it since the opening of the season, and the number of casualties not fatal are stated as frightfully large. As the result of a game in Farmington, Conn., a young man lies hopelessly paralized and near death. Another is the case of a young man about eighteen years of age and a student of Manhattan college, who died some time ago. Another, a student of Adrain College, Mich. who had his neck dislocated during the progress of the game and was carried off the field. It cannot be denied that, to be a foot-ball player, even in this and neighboring institutions of learning, is but a question of life or death on the part of the player. There is no other game that so arouses the animal spirit in man as

does foot-ball, and from the very nature of the game, makes it peculiarly liable to abuse, and this has become so great, that all college professors should take a firm stand against it or adopt severe measures of reform. Parents do not send their children from home and place them under the protection of some institution of learning, to become ruffians, or to be crippled or killed. Nor are our colleges founded and large sums of money bequeathed to them,to have them become places of bodily contests; but institutions for the culture of the mind and heart. "College athletics were never intended for gladiatorial shows."

G. O. R.

———o———

GOVERNING PURPOSE.

A mind,filled with all the wonderful phenomena which outward nature displays before the investigation of a scientific age, finds in itself mysteries which knowledge is not able to overcome; and, when the reasoning faculties have been concentrated in endeavoring to unveil the hidden secrets, man stands awe stricken as he exclaims, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made." Few men,there are, whose lives are not controlled by some governing purpose, and whose every effort is controlled by this motive in life. For individuals to be without this betokens a failure in life, and that too when the world has just begun looking to them for great achievements.

With no definite purpose in life, preparations for future acts can not be made and the time is spent to no advantage. When a definite purpose has once manifested itself, the whole life flows in that one direction, towards the accomplishment of that purpose, and though many subordinate acts may spring into existance, all are governed by the one great object in life.

Many years may elapse before man enjoys the end to which he has so long looked with great anticipations,yet through all this time the governing purpose has been constantly at work,energizing all his efforts towards its consummation. Desultory volitions may for a time produce an awakening upon the constitutional susceptibility and for a period seem to hide the purpose in life, but at last it looms up before him like a mighty hand whose index finger points to the path wherein he had chosen to walk. When the governing purpose has been cherished until it holds full sway over the physical and mental acts, it is known as disposition, and this in turn gives rise to character, which is estimated by the purpose in life and the determined perseverance with which we pursue that purpose. Character is not to be estimat-

ed by a mere act, for very often some desultory volition may draw one from his purpose, frequently in the opposite direction, and if the governing purpose has not been entirely renounced, the appeals to the constitutional nature fade away and he, being conscious of having resisted the current of obligation, falls back to his old position with a stronger determination to pursue his chosen object.

When the governing purpose is so strongly in the right that all desultory impulses are resisted, that character stands out before the scrutinizing eyes of the world pure and perfect. No purpose is able to stand alone, but must, necessarily, rest upon some firm basis which is found in the soul's rational disposition.

Here the sense-gratification and the spiritual approbation are weighed, as in balances, and man being a rational being is free to choose between the two, whereas, if he were sentient only he could have no alternative, but would rush on to sensual indulgence whenever the appetite craved it.

The soul's election between sense-gratification and spiritual integrity awakens a feeling which arises in the heart, and if the source is pure all will be pure that springs therefrom. Then, in order that the governing purpose in life should meet the approbation of Him whose children we are, our hearts must be cleansed from all impurities and must be kept pure in striving to obtain the desired end.

W. E. C.

ALUMNI NOTES

Prof. Oden C. Gortner, '90, spent a few days with his parents in our town during his vacation.

Rev. C. C. Benson, '88, of Williamsport has been seriously ill recently. We are glad to learn that he has again recovered. Mr. Benson is doing excellent work in his naw field of labor.

John S. English, '92, of Penna. College tarried a short time in our town and visited the boys.

Harry P. Miller, '93, of Muhlenburg College spent his vacation at his home with his parents in this town. Harry is a good student and Muhlenburg may well be proud of him.

John C. Fasold, '93, we understand, will shortly enter the Theological department of this institution.

LOCALS.

Good bye to foot-ball!

A pleasant and prosperous year to all!

Our school colors—Old Gold and Steel!

Vacation is over. Now for work!

Will the "Curfew" ring to-night?

"I stood on the bridge at midnight."—Hassinger.

A *mysterious* looking man has been causing disturbances of late.

The "Clio" Society observed Jan. 5 as Longfellow evening.

There were several of the boys from Gettysburg in our midst during the past month. When the "Engines" come it means, clear the track.

We have quite a number of new students since vacation. Among them several ladies from town.

We understand there are two new students for the Theological Department. One from Gettysburg, the other from the West.

A pleasant little wedding took place, on the Isle of Que, Dec. 22st 1893. John C. Fasold was united in holy wedlock to Miss Maggie B. Albert, by Rev. Jacob Yutzy. We join with their many friends in wishing them a happy and useful career through life.

During the meeting of the Pittsburg Synod last fall at Sharpsburg, resolutions were passed endorsing this Institution and recommending the members of Synod to patronize this school. We have but two representatives from this wide field; but think there would be more if the proper encouragement were given to the young men in western Penna. Young men are here educated in sympathy with the spirit and doctrines of our beloved Lutheran church.

There were but two of our students here over vacation this year. Crouser and Frontz were the lucky ones and report having had a fine time—calling on the fair sex.

Dr. (Criticising essay on "Matches," read.) "From this position they are taken from the *boxes* mostly women." (General laughter, among the class.)

Rearick.—(Blushing,) "That should read, from this position they

are taken from the boxers, mostly women."

At 11:30 p. m. student out. He "Well, the old year will soon be going out!"

She—Yes, a splendid custom isn't it? Why don't you follow the example?

Advice to the Freshman boys; If you want to escort a lady to an entertainment, don't ask her on the evening that the entertainment is to take place, for you are sure to get left.—Freshman girls.

It was remarked by one of the Professors that he never saw the boys come back from their Xmas. vacation before looking so well as they do now. It is true we have been blessed with good health this year. We have had no serious sickness in our school for years and we hope to be spared through this scholastic year. We might attribute our good health to the open air exercise we receive; both in walking too and fro to our meals and to athletics on the campus. This, however, is not sufficient and we see the need of a gymnasium as the winter months are upon us. Will not some benevolent person kindly help us out of our present difficulty by donating funds for a gymnasium.

A NEW YEAR ODE.

A happ New Year to you all,
May all your sorrows cease
And may your time of life be spent
In happiness and peace.

The wheels of time have rolled
along,
The old year's passed from view,
The minutes came the hours passed
And ushered in the new.

Upon the threshold of the year
We stand with shivering forms;
Our keenest vision cannot tell
Of its sunshine and its storms.

Though storms may come
And tempests blow
And all the world seem dark,
Though waves should rise like
mountains high,
And dash against our bark,
'Tis sweet to know we have a home
Beyond this vale of tears;
Where sickness, pain and death are
not
And sorrow disappears.

And if the storms of blackest hue
Their shadows o'er us cast,
We'll live in hope for sure 'tis true,
The sun will shine at last.

The Hornet.

1894. Here we are again.

Motto: "Look before you leap."

Were you scared at that man Rollie.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Rearick wrote an Essay on—"*Parlor Matches and how to make them.*" Why, to be Sure! What other ones should we have? And what better place to make them?

We were very much pleased some time ago to receive a visit from Mr. C. P. Bastian, '92, who is pursuing his studies at Gettysburg. He addressed the students in the Y. M. C. A, in a very earnest manner.

The week of prayer was observed here every evening, but Saturday. Able addresses were delivered by Dr. Ziegler, Profs. Houtz and Woodruff and Rev. Yutzy. Oppurtunity was given to all the students to attend.

Those of our students who have made New Year's resolutions, should add another by subscribing for the JOURNAL.

Dr. Dimm gave us another interesting lecture on Tuesday, January 16th on the "The Evidence of Inspiration From Prophecy." This is the third of the series on the Inspiration of the Scriptures.

Communion services were held in the second Lutheran church on Sunday morning, January 14th. They were attended very largely. In the evening the Christian Endeavor held one of their interesting meetings in the church, which was ably conducted by Mr. W. C. Crouser.

"First *down*," and considerable to gain—Wolge's mustache.

We record another arrival in the person of Mr. Specht, of Beavertown, Pa. He is rather a lean piece of *Speck*.

We are very glad to be able to state that card playing with its kindred evils is not indulged in by our students. At some institutions this *pastime* is indulged in to such an extent as to interfere very seriously with the acquiring of the lsssons.

The latest production of our friend Crouser is "*Hope, Sweet Hope.*"

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through the town the students passed;
And each one laughing in his sleeve,
Because he knew 'twas Wednesday eve;
And when prayer-meeting would be over,
Oh, precious thought he'd be in clover.

Mr. Raabe has issued a challenge to a boxing contest with any two

students residing in the building with or without gloves.

Rev. Dr. Zeigler very ably filled the pulpit of the Lutheran church on Jan. 7th.

Quite a large number of the students are taking part in the Cantata of Queen Esther, soon to be rendered here under the direction of the Lutheran choir.

1st. Student.—"Say is this a very good brand of cigarettes?"

2nd. Student—"I don't know but wait, I'll ask Rob Smith.

Miss Reed, of Pottsvile, is visiting her friend Miss Annie Wetzel, of this place.

Frontz, Sr., smiles sweetly as he remarks. "I spent my Christmas vacation in Selins Grove." Perfectly natural, Chalmers, perfectly natural.

EXCHANGES.

There will not be so much fun in hazing in our colleges after a while. The associated press recently had the following from Princeton:

"William A. Fulper and Herbert W. Fitzgerald, two of the seven Princeton students indicted for hazing Robert Leopold of Washington, pleaded "non vult" in the County Court here, and were fined $100 each. Judge R. S. Woodruff, who imposed the fine, reprimanded the students severely, saying that what they called hazing was really riotous conduct. If found guilty again they would be sent to jail."—Ex.

Very Fat Gentleman—"Boy, can you tell me the quickest way I can get to the station?" Very Naughty Boy (after looking him over carefully)—"I sh'd say you'd better lay down 'n' roll over 'bout twice."—Ex.

A Paris inventor believes that he can calm the ocean waves around a vessel by spreading over them a thin cotton or silk net; made unsubmersible by being dipped in a certain chemical solution.—Ex.

The custom of speaking of the President as "His Excellency" is a superstition. No such formal title was ever given him by legislative action. His legal title is "the President of the United States.

"Yes," said Fogg, "as a success I have always been a failure, but as a failure I have been an unqualified success."—Ex.

Physiologists reckon that if man were to to live 100 years, he would register more than nine billion impressions in the folds of his brain matter.

Orthodox Turks shave the head with the exception of a tuft on the crown, which is left to insure a tight grip to the angel of the resurrection, when he comes to pull them out of the grave at the day of judgment.—Ex.

It has been shown that of the men in Russia, 75 per cent. are illiterates, and of the women, 98 per cent. can not read and write. A committee on education recently in session in St. Petersburg, made the calculation that if 3,250 schools were erected annually in Russia, it would take 260 years to teach the whole population to read and write.—Ex.

LOOKING GLASSES IN COFFINS.—One of the ancient customs connected with Swedish funerals was to place a small looking glass in the coffin of an unmarried female, so that when the last trump sounds she might be able to arrange her tresses. It was the practice for Scandinavian maidens to wear their hair flowing loosely, while the matrons wore it bound about the head and generally covered with some form of cap, Hence the unmarried women was imagined as awakening at the judgment day with more untidy locks than her wedded sisters and more in need of a glass.—Westminster Review:

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTER FROM YALE UNIVERSITY.

125 DWIGHT ST., NEW HAVEN, CT.,
DEC. 6, 1893.

EDITORS OF INSTITUTE JOURNAL.

DEAR SIRS:—The November number of the Institute Journal has been received. Put me down as a regular subscriber. The Journal is live, spicy,and intellectual, and is devoted to the advancement of knowledge and culture.

All who have been students at Missionary, especially all alumni and all friends of the institution should take it.

Why not send it regularly to at least all alummi until you receive instructions to discontinue, which will seldom be the case. I am sure that there is not one of them so nigardly as to refuse to acknowledge the bill. If there is, such a one deserves to have heaped upon him all the denunciating epithets in the vocabulary of Cicero. It is only a matter of negligence on the part of most of us who may not yet have formally given the Journal our subscriptions. Very Respectfully,

ALUMNUS CLASS '90.

DR. HARLAN H. BALLARD, PRESIDENT OF THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION, IN POPULAR SCIENCE NEWS, ON THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA.

In connection with the foregoing report of our Ornithological Chapter, it is only right to call the attention of all lovers of birds to the magnificent work now being issued by the Natural Science Association of America, and entitled "THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA." Edition limited to 1,000.

It is emphatically an original work, *original in design and execution*, and whether in letter press, illustrations or price, it is unapproached by anything of the kind in existence.

It is recommended by the highest scientific, ecclesiastic and educational authority as being the most attractive, meritorious, pure and ennobling exposition of our ornithology yet given to the public.

Dr. Elliott Coues, author of "Birds of the North West," says: "It is a really notable work." Prof. C. J. Maynard author of the "Birds of Eastern North America," says: "It contains the best pictures of the species which I have ever seen." Thomas G. Gentry, author of "Life Histories of Birds," and "Nests and Eggs of Birds of the United States," says: "It is the cheapest and best publication on ornithology in this country. The drawings are of a very high order, and rivals in beauty of design and finish the more costly works published abroad or in this country. It should be found in our homes and in libraries generally." And, according to Dr. Theodore Gill, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, "It is not only a meritorious volume, but is altogether so handsome as to make it a very appropriate presentation book or ornament for the family table."

It is an imperial quarto volume of engraved figures of all our species, artistically reproduced, true in all hues of color to their natural plumage and botanical surroundings. It also includes a copious text description of their habits and characteristics, and embracing in general the observations made by the most eminent writers on ornithology, and a systematic table, arranged according to the classification adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union, includes all the additions and corrections of our North American species which have been made to date, with an index to page, plate and figure of each species according to the A. O. U. number. It is illustrated with one hundred and nineteen full page colored plates, each representing from one to thirty or more species. It is the finest book

on American birds issued since Audubon, and is pronounced by some authorities superior to that now rare and costly work. It is issued in half and full bindings, Russia, seal, or morocco, at the net price of $40 and $45 respectively; but in response to a special letter, the association authorized me to say that a substantial discount will be made to such of our A. A. members and others as are working naturalists. We commend his work especially to members of the Wilson Ornithological Chapter.

It is also a very useful and appropriate addition to the home and reference library, and for presentation purposes generally. Address regarding it, the NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Samples of plates and text can be had by sending twenty-five cents in postage stamps.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Miss Mary Noetling,	$1.00	William Rearick,	.50
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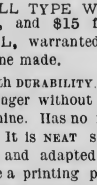
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THE INSTITUTE JOURNAL.

VOL. III. FEBRUARY, 1894. No. 6.

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EDITORIAL.

THE SPRING TERM.

This will open on March 8th, when we expect a number of new students in, such that this building will not accommodate them all with rooms. But we have arranged accommodations in town for all that may come. The Normal class will be organized this spring on April 2nd and will continue to the close of the scholastic year. This will bring in additional students: but let no one stay away for want of accommodation. We will have comfortable quarters and nice

boarding places for all that may wish to come. We also have teachers who are graduates of State Normals and well qualified to instruct in all the branches that may be demanded. Let all come.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The question has been proposed whether, in view of the stringency of the times, we should not erect a less expensive structure than has been contemplated in former meetings of the Board. The one presented to our consideration last, is planned to contain six recitation rooms and a chapel, on the lower floor, for the accommodation of the classical department; theological class rooms, free study and lodging rooms for theological students, library and reading room on the second floor; and the halls for the two literary societies on the third floor. The size of the building proposed is that of 85 ft. length and 55 ft. width and three stories' hight. Of course we *can* get along with such a building if we can do no better. But we merely print the proposition here to bring it before the members of the Board for their timely consideration as there may be a special meeting called for the discussion of this plan. We give it as we received it.

THAT UNFRIENDLY MISSIVE.

It is with feelings of regret and even pity that we call the attention of the writer of the defamatory postal card signed "P. M. Bikle," and mentioned in our last number, to the following law entitled—

Act of June 18th, 1888, as amended Sep't 26, 1888, of the postal laws, Sec. 332. "Scurrilous Matter. That all matter, otherwise mailable by law, upon the envelope or outside cover or wrapper of which, or any *postal card* upon which, any delineations, epithets, terms, or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libelous, scurrilous, defamatory, or threatening, character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character of another, may be written or printed, or otherwise impressed or apparent, are hereby declared non-mailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails, nor delivered from any post-office, nor by any letter carrier, and shall be withdrawn from the mails under such regulations as the Post Master General may prescribe: and any person who shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, for mailing or delivery, any thing declared by this section, to be non-mailable matter, and any person who shall knowingly take the same or cause the same to be taken from the mails, for

the purpose of circulating or disposing or aiding in the circulation or disposition of the same, shall, for each and every offence, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $5,000.00 or imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years or both at the discretion of the court."

We have the interpretation and opinion of eminent counsel based upon the above section of the postal law, in which, after clear definitions and constructions of terms, he says:—"I can not be otherwise than of the opinion that the matter contained on the postal card in question, is libelous, defamatory, and calculated to reflect injury upon your character and conduct. The "Dean" would be amenable for this voluntary act, punishable under Sec. 332, of the postal laws quoted."

We have, therefore, the power and the opportunity of bringing on an ugly prosecution. But we want the world to know that, while we are too honorable to stoop to the deeds of those who have insulted us, we are also too great minded to take vengeance on those who are so weak as to commit such deeds, and, after criticism, to offer so public an offence.

Now we have been in the habit, for several years, of keeping two files of letters—one, of those which are complimentary and more than ordinarily friendly; and one, of those which are uncomplimentary and abusive. Among the latter we have filed away the postal card of Prof. P. M. Bikle, Ph. D. for future reference. And if he and the party he represents behave themselves in a proper manner towards ourself, and cease to treat the Missionary Institute *as if we had no rights which they had any reason to respect*, that postal will be dormant. If not, it will rise to plague the parties who sent it.

How much more pleasant for all parties concerned if they would lay aside their chronic depreciation of this Institution, cease sending in here their secret agents to create dissatisfaction among our students—cease bribing the members of the lower classes by promises of promotion to higher, in their college, and speak of us and treat us as a friendly auxiliary! How much more profitable, too, for themselves! Here we have a Sophomore class of 23, a majority of whom are going some where to finish their college course. How pleasant it would be if we could safely invite Dr. McKnight here, introduce him to the class and let him influence all that he could to go to his college! We would be glad to assist him if we had any basis of confidence. As it *is* we will send thither what we can. But their action at Gettysburg toward us has disgusted many of the class,

they are seeking terms elsewhere and Penna. College, reaping the fruit of their own folly, is losing to that extent. Folly reaps its own reward.

LITERARY.

WILL OUR DEEDS LIVE AFTER US?

As we peruse the pages of the histories of ancient times, and also the periodicals of our own day, we read of innumerable companies of famous men who have joined "the host which is moving to that mysterious realm" of which the poet, Bryant, speaks. These men have made their names immortal, and written them indelibly on the hearts of coming generations, by remembering that "life is not measured by the time we live." In different fields, they have labored, but each played a leading part in his own sphere; some in literature; some in heroic bravery, and wise general-ships on gory battle fields; some as brilliant orators and profound statesmen; some as the deliverers of nations; and others, perhaps, occupying humbler stations in life's drama, yet none the less beneficial to humanity. But alas, what countless numbers have been born, have lived and died without apprising the larger portion of the world of their existence! Reflecting upon the useful lives of past and present greatness, we naturally ask: Will our deeds live after us? When we have "run our race," will the good works which we have accomplished live after us to tell coming generations that we have existed? Will our actions be cited as noble examples for posterity to imitate? Time alone can tell. It is the wish of no one, to be entirely forgotten after life shall have passed away. Not like the lamp, which burns as long as supplied with oil, and after its nourishment is withdrawn, flickers and dies away in darkness; but, rather like the sacrificial fires of the ancients, burning clearly on the mountain-tops, we desire our deeds to glow, that, like these fires they may be kept continually before the eyes of the world and never be extinguished. Future years alone will know whether whole nations will mourn our departure; whether we will live in the hearts of our country-men; whether our sayings will be household words over the land; or, whether our adieu to earth will chronicle an ignominious failure, or a glorious triumph. The thought of being worthy of re-

memberance is pleasant to every one and to this end he should bestow his time and talents; for, unless his mission is performed and, he leaves behind him a monument more grand and enduring than cold marble, his life will have been lived in vain.

M. A. G.

———o———

HABITS.

A habit is acquired by the frequent repetition of the same act, and ofttimes becomes so closely related to the individual who fosters it that it becomes a part of him and, in many cases, instead of controlling the habit, he finds that he is a slave to its magic power.

The nature of one's habits depends very much upon the disposition and the environments of the individual, —for disposition generally governs an action if surrounding circumstances permit. This being true, our habits and actions become the divulgers of our dispositions, and are mirrors in which the world beholds the unaffected, native character.

There are but few who do not realize, to some extent, that "the tree is known by his fruit," and, for this reason, there are those who would conceal their true motives by clothing their actions with pretence and deception. Such may succeed in deceiving the world to some extent, for a time, but, at an unguarded moment something done almost unconsciously will betray the inner condition of the "whitened sepulcher." The scout upon the trail examines the blade of grass with as much precision and concern as he does the number of foot-prints. The latter may reveal the number of the enemy, but the tiny spears of grass may tell him how long since they had crushed the herbage to the earth. So he who reads character,—and everybody reads it, more or less—examines the little action with as much, if not more, concern as he does the action of greater prominence; for at an unguarded moment, the little, unimportant things burst forth like sparks, samples of the fire that burns within the soul, betraying the spirit which actuates the man and speaking in language more forceable than words of most galling condemnation, or accents of highest praise, as the case may be.

Thus, how absurd it seems for men to endeavor to evade the hand of the Almighty, and try to conceal that mark, or seal, which He has placed upon the "children of disobedience" that men may not be deceived by the beguiling serpent; and which He has given to "the children of light" that "men may see their good works and glorify their Father who is in Heaven."

F. R. W.

FOOTBALL A PROPER COLLEGE ATHLETIC.

In order that the readers of the *Journal* may not think that we are all anti-footballists, it becomes necessary that we present a view of the game different from the one published in the last issue. What would an American college be without football? We venture to say that that college would be looked upon, by the public, as a mere piece of fogyism. Is there any catalogue, journal, or literary display that would spread the reputation of an institution with half the velocity of a football team bearing the laurels of victory from a neighboring institution? Football has its evils; so have all other sports. It is not the pure game which produces the so called demoralizing effect, but its abuses. Those who censure the game are mostly those who know little about it and have no practical experience in the matter. It may also seem very objectionable to those who have abnormally developed altruistic feelings, or who think that bloody noses, blackened eyes and occasional bruises are mighty evils. But to those of us who believe that the occurrence of injuries, not permanent, is a positive benefit to all young men, the demoralizing tendency of football has not yet become apparent. No one dares to deny that an occasional injury encourages fortitude, manliness, and highspiritedness. For every work of life, a well developed physique is absolutely necessary. To possess good health, a requisite amount of strength must be maintained. In order to possess strength, exercise is required. Now, where is there an exercise, even in the most complete gymnasium, that will so thoroughly develop every part of the system as football? And, in addition to the development of the system, no other exercise calls into action so many mental faculties. The football player develops undivided attention, self control, coolness of temper, presence of mind, promptness of execution in emergencies, such, perhaps, as involve personal danger, and all such qualities as are of enormous value to their possessor in all the struggles of life.

Some oppose the game because it is too dangerous, too many are killed. J. William White M. D. Ph. D. Prof. of Chemical Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, having investigated the statistics for ten years previous to the opening of the season of 1893, says: "No instance of any permanent injury to a player had occured in all the long series of contests waged during those ten years on the football field."

During the last season comparatively few have received fatal in-

juries. Very often it is the players own fault if he is injured. No man has any business to enter a game until he is thoroughly practiced to endure a hard tackle, or a severe rush. Other objections are raised on the ground that the intellectual is sacrificed for the physical. If this is true in football, it is true in all college athletics.

While the student practices on the football ground he needs not exercise elsewhere. Facts can certainly prove this point. In 1892 the captain of the U. P. football team won the highest prize the University offered. This year two of the Princeton team are on the honor list and five "far above mediocrity." At Cornell, Prof. Hitchcock says: "The men playing in the football team have a standing 1.2 per cent. better than the average of the whole college." A noted business man in Philadelphia says: "If we were to select from a college the young men most likely to endure the strains of business or professional life in this country, and to score successes, we would be disposed to estimate the football players as far superior to their classmates." In some cases the rules may have been abused; but with the contemplated revision of rules, and a strict enforcement of the same, no one can contradict statistic facts and say that football is a demoralizing agency. W. M. R.

"OUR HANDWRITING."

BY MAY EVERETT GLOVER.

Persons who claim to be able to read character by the handwriting must almost give up in despair when they receive writing like some I have before me.

A copy of the last writing of one of our poets, is such a scrawl that it would be impossible to read it without spelling it out, like a little primarian who scarcely knows the alphabet. Even then some of the words could not be deciphered, were it not for their connection in the sentences.

Another writer is evidently of an economical turn of mind, or was scarce of paper when writing; for the letters are crowded closely together, making up in height what they lack in width, until they resemble the edge of a roof, hung closely with icicles, which has suddenly become inverted.

Were we to try to analyze another writing, it would be something like this; a curve, a scrawl, a scratch, another curve, until it would remind one of the writing of an Irishman who was hired to wheel ashes at a large factory in one of our western cities, and had two negroes to help him; the Irishman keeping the time. On pay day when his account was brought to the office, the writing consisted of such peculiar characters,

that it almost rivaled the ancient hieroglyphics, and they had to send for the Irishman to decipher it. "Why," said he pointing to one page, "that stands for the nigger, and that means the tother nigger." And they had to send for the two men and have him point out which was "the nigger" and which was "tother nigger," before they could pay them. Examples like these are liable to be met every day. It is not those of limited education who are the poorest writers. I have heard it claimed that we find them among college graduates. This may be an exageration, but it is true that many become so careless with their writing while in college that it would not be a bad plan for some on graduation to enter a primary school and learn to write so that others, as well as themselves, might be able to read their writing.

Business, and professional men, as a rule are poor writers; but they are compelled to do a great deal of rapid writing, and although they may have been at one time fair pensmen, they have sacrificed all legibility to speed, until their writing has become a miserable scrawl.

Many find themselves in the position of Horace Greeley, who, when editor of *The Tribune*, sent a note one day, by a messenger, to another editor. When the boy returned he handed Greeley what he supposed to be an answer. Greeley looked at it a few minutes. "Here," he said angrily, take this back and tell the fool to write something I can read." "Why," said the boy hesitatingly that is just what he said, so I brought it back to you." But an editor who writes a good hand would be almost a curiosity. I remember a letter received, from the editor of a large western paper—a man whose books and hurmorous writings have been read throughout the country—which was such a scrawl that it contained one sentence I could never decipher.

Carelessness is often the cause of poor writing. Just think for a moment of the persons who never do more than ordinary letter writing. How often we have to read and reread what they have written, before we can learn what it is.

It is impossible to carry out any regular system of penmanship and do a great deal of rapid writing, but every one should try to make his writing legible. Avoiding all flourishes and changing of style, will be found a great help. Short-hand is a great advantage to anyone who has to do much writing, even though he may not be proficient in the art: slow short hand is more than twice as rapid as long hand. Those having no knowledge of short hand will find an abbreviated hand very use-

ful; especially students in taking notes, sketching essays, &c.; as it is very easy to learn and, with a little practice, one can soon write much faster than in the usual way and it can be read as readily.

Northumberland, Pa., Feb. '94.

THE CAUSES OF POVERTY.

The chief topic of conversation at present is the hard times. For years, we have enjoyed continuous prosperity, but now there is a crash and we are compelled to face a state of general and severe depression. What are the reasons? We have spent money for that which is not bread; we have shown unhealthy longings for that which satisfieth not; we have had a foolish desire for forbidden things. We have been living at too fast a pace and grasping at quick wealth; have practiced prodigious gambling operations under the guise of legitimate business. In such schemes the resources of our nation have been absorbed. Fictitious values have been given to various staples so as to make them the object of gambling. Not only are railroads and other stocks used for this purpose; but the rich supplies that are poured forth from the store houses of the earth are drawn into the speculative maelstrom and made to subserve the purpose of those who haste to be rich. All this has permeated the national life and made an ordinary and safe business life seem old fashioned and slow. But besides these, there are greater drafts on our National vitality, such as the unsettled condition of the American protective system with which Congress is now wrestling, and which agitates the minds of the people in general; and that unequaled vampire, that venimous viper that takes away the principles and selfrespect of men and leaves them destitute of that which is good, that which has cast many starved and naked orphans upon the cold charities of an unfriendly world, that which still robs the nation of millions of money and thousands of precious lives annually, the intoxicating cup. Dull times affect all other branches of business, but the liquor trade never has any dull times. Factories close, banks suspend everywhere, merchants fail by the scores, and thousands of workingmen are thrown out of employment, but we have never yet known that the haunts of debauchery and drunkenness have been compelled to curtail their operations. Thus, at the door of this giant monopoly of evil, we lay the charge of being one of the main causes of the hard times.

J. O. Y.

COMMUNICATED.

Thanks be to Dr. Dimm for his editorials in The Missionary Insti-

tute Journal, of the May and December numbers. Thanks be to him for antagonizing the Dean of Penn. College, viz: Rev. P. M. Bikle, Ph. D., in revealing some of the unfair dealings to those who may have been thus far in the dark, concerning the treatment inflicted upon The Missionary Institute by some of the leaders of Penna. College.

The Dr. need not fear of having overdrawn his statements. No! for we ourselves were eye witnesses to much of what transpired. We were with the doctor during all that time and might even add several years to it, and therefore know the truth of what we shall have to say. Again, we can bring forth as proof both oral and written language, received at different times, urging us also to leave the Institute and join them. (But this they did not do until we were on a fair way of gaining an education.)

To gather in students is a noble work, but why don't they go and solicit the outsiders? Had it not been for The Missionary Institute, Penna. College would never have thought of giving us any inducements whatever. It is an easy matter to solicit students for a college when they are already in one; but why not go out on the farm or into the shop and do your soliciting there?

'Tis true we cannot boast of great age and experience. But let it be remembered that Martin Luther was no pope; yet still did he shatter the pope and all christendom by revealing the truth unto the people. He did not wish to have more than what was fair and just, and neither do we; but we do want the Dean of Penn. College and his workers to let us and our institution alone.

In view of what The Missionary Institute has done for Penna. College in the way of sending it yearly no small number of students, one cannot help but think of the old addage "Give a man the finger and he'll grasp the entire hand." The serpent, in seeking its prey, coils round and round, tightening every time; but will sometimes tackle the wrong animal and get her fangs drawn. The big railroad kings are aiming to destroy the weaker ones by taking every advantage; the big fish destroy the little ones, by swallowing them; and it seems quite clear that this is the aim of Penn. College.

But why should this be so? Our location is better. Our sociability is better. Our religious attainments are just as good, if not better. Our morals are better. (You don't see any of our Professors making a walking smoke-stack of themselves.) 'Tis true, we are not as yet on an eqality with Penna. College in the matter of a college course, neither do we pre-

tend to be. But we are antagonized by them at every effort we make for our advancement. We do not wish to say any thing against Penna. College as such nor against her curriculum; but against the manner of their treatment of our institution. We hope that this conduct may speedily come to an end, so that Dr. Dimm and his associates with their faithful students may go ahead undisturbed and continue the good work done in the past.

Let some philanthropists visit the school and see for themselves the need in which the Institute stands, with her limited space, well filled rooms of students and her few but exceedingly faithful professors. There is no doubt that they will find this a worthy institution upon which to bestow their benefactions.

Sincerely Yours,

Moses Grossman, Lititz, Pa.

LOCALS.

Did you get a valentine?

The class in Geology numbers thirty-five.

A large number of our students expect to attend the Y. M. C. A. Convention at Sunbury, March 2, 4.

Feb. 2nd was a "spasmodically sunshiny day" according to "Dad's" version; consequently he saw his shadow—the ground hog, not "Dad."

We understand Horn has been refused a place on the Isle of Que reservation.

The Freshie's and Soph's look forward with pleasure to the trip across the river with Dr. in search for fossils. Remember, "No sandwitching."

A large number of the boys were at home over Washington's birth day.

The boys talk of organizing an orchestra. Well, we must acknowledge that some of them can "blow."

One of the students slipping on the ice was heard to say: "One touch-down, two feet to gain!"

The illustrated lecture given by Mr. & Mrs. G. G. Burnett, of San Francisco, on "Sights and Scenes in Europe," was well received by the people of Selins Grove. The students turned out in full force.

W. I. G. has been reading "Jack the Ripper?" and they have it all over town that he "is going to the dogs."

The Queen Esther Cantata was rendered in the Town Hall on the evenings of the 23rd and 24th. It was largely attended and was pronounced by all a grand success.

The chicken and waffle supper given by the Reformed Mite Society on Feb. 22nd tickled the palates of those who participated.

Messrs. McClintic and Wertz have left school. Mr. M. expects to start a shingle mill near his home in Bedford county, and Mr. W. will enter a business college at Williamsport. Their places no doubt will soon be filled.

Messrs. Hoffa and Zerby both former students of this institution paid us a short visit recently.

Mr. Taggart, who had been on the sick list, has returned from a short visit to his home at Hughesville.

A large number of the boys have not been taking chapel in their course during the past term.

The Kate Greenaweigh social under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E., at M. L. Wagenseller's, was a novel affair and was enjoyed by many of the students.

We are pleased to see Mr. Harman back in our midst again. He has been suffering from a very sore hand caused by being burned with phosphorus.

Benny Shields, a former student of Missionary, recently paid us a visit. The gentler sex seems to be the attraction.

Who can tell what a day may bring forth. (Shadel.)

Dr. Dimm has delivered the last of his series of five lectures on inspiration. He has our thanks for the interest in our behalf he has taken.

A large party of young folks attend. d the Musical Convention at Middleburg on February 15th. Reports say they had an immense time.

COLLEGE WORLD.

Caps and gowns have been adopted by this year's Senior classes at Yale, Amherst, Dartmouth, Harvard, LaFayette, Williams, and Princeton.

The University of Cairo, founded A. D. 973, has the largest attendance of any college in the world, the number of students being 10,000.

Women are no longer admitted to Muhlenburg College. This college is also agitating a movement to do away with the afternoon recitation and transfer it to the morning.

Prof. Turner, of Edinburgh receives the largest salary at present, given a college professor. His annual income is $20.000.

Dartmouth has turned out 40 College Presidents, 200 College Professors, 60 members of Congress and 24 Governors.

Lehigh University is to have one of the finest laboratories in the world, costing over $150,000.

Recitations at Yale have been changed from one hour to 50 min.

There are 430 colleges in the U. S. with 122,523 students.

Midland College has just completed a new gymnasium. The building is of brick and is heated throughout with steam.

The first regular football team in this country was organized at Yale in 1782.

EXCHANGES.

We are pleased to notice that all colleges favor a change in the rules of football; and hope that they will be changed to such an extent, so as to permit all students to participate in the delightful sport.

The Bucknell MIRROR is now issued semi-monthly.

A wise man can see all there is in a fool's head every time he opens his mouth.—*Ram's Horn.*

It is said that for 50 years no smoker at Harverd has graduated with honors in his class.

He.—How is it, do you suppose, that short men are usually funny?

She.—Why, brevity's the soul of wit.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Geologists have ascertained that the age of the earth varies from 73, 000,000 to 680,000,000 years.

Ambition is a balloon which carries no parachute.—*Elmira Gazette.*

The Prince of Wales, in passing through the streets of London to perform some ceremony, takes off his hat on an average twelve times a minute. He requires a new brim to his hat every fortnight.

The Free Public Library of Newark N. J., has been presented with the handsomest and most artistic work of steel and bronze exhibited at the World's Fair. It is the Columbian memorial shield exhibited in the Liberal Arts Building.

DR. HARLAN H. BALLARD, PRESIDENT OF THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION, IN POPULAR SCIENCE NEWS, ON THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA.

In connection with the foregoing report of our Ornithological Chapter, it is only right to call the attention of all lovers of birds to the magnificent work now being issued by the Natural Science Association of America, and entitled "THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA." Edition limited to 1,000.

It is emphatically an original work, *original in design and execution*, and whether in letter press, illustrations or price, it is unapproached by anything of the kind in existence.

It is recommended by the highest scientific, ecclesiastic and educational authority as being the most attractive, meritorious, pure and ennobling exposition of our ornithology yet given to the public.

Dr. Elliott Coues, author of "Birds of the North West," says: "It is a really notable work." Prof. C. J. Maynard author of the "Birds of Eastern North America," says: "It contains the best pictures of the species which I have ever seen." Thomas G. Gentry, author of "Life Histories of Birds," and "Nests and Eggs of Birds of the United States," says: "It is the cheapest and best publication on ornithology in this country. The drawings are of a very high order, and rivals in beauty of design and finish the more costly works published abroad or in this country. It should be found in our homes and in libraries generally." And, according to Dr. Theodore Gill, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, "It is not only a meritorious volume, but is altogether so handsome as to make it a very appropriate presentation book or ornament for the family table."

It is an imperial quarto volume of engraved figures of all our species, artistically reproduced, true in all hues of color to their natural plumage and botanical surroundings. It also includes a copious text description of their habits and characteristics, and embracing in general the observations made by the most eminent writers on ornithology, and a systematic table, arranged according to the classification adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union, includes all the additions and corrections of our North American species which have been made to date, with an index to page, plate and figure of each species according to the A. O. U. number. It is illustrated with one hundred and nineteen full page colored plates, each representing from one to thirty or more species. It is the finest book

on American birds issued since Audubon, and is pronounced by some authorities superior to that now rare and costly work. It is issued in half and full bindings, Russia, seal, or morocco, at the net price of $40 and $45 respectively; but in response to a special letter, the association authorized me to say that a substantial discount will be made to such of our A. A. members and others as are working naturalists. We commend his work especially to members of the Wilson Ornithological Chapter.

It is also a very useful and appropriate addition to the home and reference library, and for presentation purposes generally. Address regarding it, the NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Samples of plates and text can be had by sending twenty-five cents in postage stamps.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

J. M. Guss,	$.50	S. L. Hare,	.50
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THE INSTITUTE JOURNAL.

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EDITORIAL.

EDITORIAL TIME ABSORBED.

Our time has been so entirely taken up with the Board meeting, the location and excavation of the new building, that we have not been able to write our usual amount and variety of editorial matter. Many subjects claiming our immediate attention which pertain to the pressing needs of the Institution must be postponed to the next number. We have, however, presented the beginning of the history of the new building in order to make a permanent record of every important event, and we shall keep the friends of the Institution informed of each step of our progress. Let all come up to our help——the help of the cause.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

The board of directors of the Missionary Institute met on the 12th inst. and the main item of business was that of beginning the erection of a new building. They determined not to erect the very fine large structure formerly contemplated which was to cost $25,000 at least; but one with which we can go on to expand, at any rate, and which is to cost from $12,000 to $15,000. The agreement to erect a less costly edifice was brought about by the stringency of the times and the absolute necessity of immediate enlargement to meet the growing demands of the ever increasing classical department. It has been simply impossible to do justice to teachers and pupils in the old and limited apartments. The resolution was passed to commence work immediately, and on the 13th. ground was broken with exercises appropriate to the occasion. The members of the board, professors of both departments, the students and friends of the Institution assembled on the grounds. The new structure was, by resolution, located on the south side of the old edifice. Rev. F. P. Manhart, superintendent, presided. The principal of the collegiate department, J. R. Dimm, D.D., by invitation, opened the exercises with an appropriate prayer. The hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus name" was then sung with a fullness of voice that indicated that all hearts were stired with the deepest interest in the matter. H. Zigler, D.D., ex-superintendent and first professor of theology, by request, remeved the first shovel full of earth declaring it to be done in the name and to the honor and for the glory of God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. P. Born, D.D., now first-professor of theology, removed the second, with like appropriate words. Then followed Mr. D. K. Ramey, president of the board, J. H. Weber, D.D., of the building committee, and Miss Mary Burkhart, president of the class about to be graduated.

The operation of building being declared duly now commenced, the building committee composed of Revs. F. P. Manhart, J. H. Weber, D.D., J. R. Dimm, D.D., and Messrs. W. J. Gortner and John L. Cooper, organized by appointing Rev, F. P. Manhart, chairman, J. R. Dimm, D. D., secretary and Horace Alleman, Esq., treasurer.

The structure to be erected is to be of brick, 55 feet in width, 85 feet in length and 3 stories in height. The lower story is to be divided into six recitation rooms and a chapel for the exclusive use of the colegiate department. The second story, appropriately partitioned off, is to be given to the Theological department, to the use of the library and

a reading room for all the school. In the 3rd, two extensive halls are to be set apart for the use of the two literary societies. One-half of the basement is to be fitted up as a gymnasium.

The students now here, to the number of forty, have organized in gangs for the excavation of the basement. At this writing about one-half the earth from the basement has been thrown out.

This building must now go right forward. About $6,000 are now on paper and ready for collection and appropriation. Arrangements have been set on foot to secure about $6,000 more for the present use; but the friends of the institution are now earnestly called upon to aid us in every way possible, to finish and to pay for the structure begun. And besides this all the space in the old building, now in use for other purposes, must be fitted up as study and lodging rooms for students. Every room and every place in a room in this house, is now filled and quite a number are rooming in town. This space is absolutely needed now and will be more so in the early future as our numbers increase. There is need, too, of a steam or hot-water plant to heat the whole of both buildings, to modernize and render them comfortable. This will take some thousands of dollars and as we are an institution devoted entirely to the advancement of the Lutheran church we look with confident expectation to the people of the church to carry us through. Rev. F. P. Manhart has been elected superintendent to carry out the financial features of these plans and we beseech our people to kindly receive him and efficiently aid him in bringing about so necessary a consummation for the glory of God and the promotion of this cause.

⁂ LITERARY. ⁂

"SELINSGROVE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION"

Just before the return of the last national holiday we were reminded of the motion passed at our last meeting, a year ago, "to hold a yearly banquet." Accordingly due preperations were made to celebrate the event by holding our annual banquet.

It was on the evening of this national holiday—Washington's Birthday—that the Selinsgrove Students' Association, composed of students from Gettysburg College and Theological Seminary, that had been at one time students of Missionary

Institute, met and held its Second Annual Banquet in the McClellan House. The same spirit that so largely characterized our first meeting was not in the least absent from this one. That spirit was one of goodwill, personal interest and attachment; it was that bond of union that time and diversified vocations do not tear asunder. These rather lend enchantment to the event by acting as a kind of cement to retain the old acquaintances and friendships that were formed within the dear old walls of Missionary—our Alma Mater. Forget such intimate acquaintances we may, and even the impressions of the deeds of some may fade from our memories, but we can never forget that institution —our first love—where we spent a few years so pleasantly in endeavoring to chisel off the unsightly corners of ignorance, and shape ourselves into such figures as are worthy of respect. It did not seem to us that a year had gone by into the "unrelenting past," since we last met; yet there we were to take part in our Second Annual Banquet; and a more genial and kinder set of college boys never assembled. This banquet, like the first, was full of interest; each one feeling it was good for him to be there. This one like the first partook largely of that intellectual character that feeds the mind with memories worthy of retention.

The first thing on the program was to proceed to the dining hall where ample preperations had been made to attend to the varied wants, tastes and needs of the "inner man" After this was done we went to the parlor to enjoy ourselves as students usually do. Prof. Klinger, the genial Principal of the Preparatory Dep't, and President of our Association, acting as "toastmaster," called the meeting to order and announced in a clear, concise, practical manner the object of our meeting.

Afterward he called upon some of the boys for the following toasts; "Trip for Arbutus," by Guss; "Missionary's Boys in Athletics in Gettysburg College," by Aukerman our Physical Director; Literary Societies of Missionary, Birch; Boarding Clubs of Selinsgrove and Gettysburg in comparison," Rank; Recitation, by Hess; "Recollection of Selinsgrove's Beauties," Kepner; "Memories of Little Mac.," (McLain), Dunlap; "How I got the name of squire," Parsons; Y. M. C. A., in Missionary, Kloss; "Trip to Reading," Guiney. Rev. August Pohlman an esteemed visitor responded with a very touching and pleasing address.

After the "toasting," Birch moved that we as an Association use our influence to bring about a more harmonious state of feeling between the two institutions—Missionary

Institute and Gettysburg College. Mr. Kepner was elected Secretary of the Association to fill the vacancy made by the death of Sumner R. Miller, who was taken away from us on May 30th, 1893.

Mr. Brosius then moved that our Association be represented in this year's Junior Annual.

Messrs. Mottern and Rank were appointed a committee to draw up a suitable "coat of arms" to repre sent our association.

There are twenty students in the institutions at this place that were at one time students of Missionary. However only fifteen of this number were present at our "Second Annual Banquet," namely: Rev. Prof. O. G. Klinger, J. M. Guss, W. C. Dunlap, T. B. Birch, Wm. Hess, E. E. Parsons, J. B. Guiney, J. C. Bowers, Geo. J. M. Kepner, C. P. Bastian, C. F. Kloss, R. W. Mattern, C. H. Brosius, C. W. Rank and R. Aukerman. This year there are here, ten Seminarians, eight Col legians, one Preparatorian and one Professor. Last year Missionary was represented by twenty-six stu dents.

This year three Seminarians will graduate and enter the ministry; and four Collegians will also graduate two of whom will enter the Seminary this coming fall. Thus, having spent a pleasant and profitable evening together, our Second Annual Banquet, has become a thing that lives only in memory.

"Hermes."

THE TONGUE.

Thomas Carlyle said: "To him that will well consider it, idle speaking is, precisely the beginning of all hollowness, halfness and infidelity." It is remarkable how such men, as Carlyle, can preach a sermon in such few words. Only a man who understands all kinds of people, could speak with such accuracy. Man is more closely watched in his conversation and the expression of his mind, than in any other power that he possesses. Two men rise before the gaze of the world. One is an incessant talker, the other given to few words; one talks to be noticed, the other talks only when called upon; one is a burden to good society, the other a promoter of it; the one's conversation is senseless, silly and seldom logical, the other is intelligent, prudent and pure in reasoning. Carlysle sums them up in these words: "Man is, properly an incarnated word; the word that he speaks is the man himself." These words scarcely need comment, as they are manifested so plainly in every day life.

The tongue, the principle organ of speech, is seldom brought under the control of man. The more he

tries to bring it into subjection the wilder it becomes; fetters cannot bind it. The lion is bold and strong, but men have caught and tamed him; the tiger is cunning and treacherous, but go to the menagerie, and he is one of the first animals to meet your gaze; the elephant is vast in size, and he also has great strength, but when tamed, he is very useful to man. But the tongue, seemingly very insignificant as compared with these, is mightier than all combined. The lion, tiger and elephant are confined to certain localities, but the tongue is found where ever man is found and it makes havoc in all its course. Before it are spread beauty, innocence and happiness; behind it are crime, wretchedness and depravity. Every spoken word is a seed sown in the field of time; if good seed is sown the fruit will be good, but if bad the reaping will be one of eternal shame. An uncontrolled tongue is a sign of weakness, but "out of silence comes strength."

The tongue has been described as wild and ravenous, but it is only an organ giving vent to the promptings of man. It is a great organ of betrayal. Although secrets are hidden within, the tongue reveals them, very often, giving the world an insight of man's true nature. This is especially true of the babbler whose language is not well guarded. Silence is a two-fold benefit. It lessens the chances of betrayal and takes a great burden off the shoulders of the world. Silence is a sign of elevation, for "speech is silver, silence is golden; speech is human, silence is divine." J. A. E.

———o———

16TH ODE OF HORACE. BOOK II.

TO POMPEIUS GROSPHUS.

O'ertaken on the open seas
Sailors pray the divinities
For peace; while moon and stars both cease
Light to unfold.

Who ever wars with furious Thrace,
Or decked with quivers—seeks thy *grace*,
O Grosphus, naught can it replace,
Nor gems nor gold.

Not even wealth will leave behind
The saddened tumults of the mind;
Nor cares around the high born twined,
For wealth brings woes.

That man can happiness afford
Who lives well on a scanty board,
And envies not the noble lord,—
Sweet sleep *he* knows.

Why in our short life wish so much
Why other people's land to touch?
And does an exile live as such
From himself freed?

On brass bound ships ascends sad
care,
The troops of horsemen have their
share,—
It's flight is swifter everywhere
Than wind or steed.

Joyful the past and present greet;
The bitter mix with laughter sweet,
For happiness is incomplete
As seen by some.

Achilles by swift death did fall,
Old age brought Titus to his pall,
And I shall share the lot of all,—
My time shall come.

Thy herds of cattle moan around,
Thy chariot horses raise their sound,
And in best purple that is found,
They do thee clothe.

A small farm fate to me allowed,
Sweet Grecian muse hath me en-
dowed,
And taught me the malicious crowd
To spurn and loathe.

H. C. Michael.

———o———

PSYCHOLOGY.

We all realize that one of the most impenetrable collections of sparkling gems of truth and profundity of thought, into which "sophomoric" mind ever attempted to delve, is Hickok's Empirical Psychology. But we feel confident that we have obtaied sufficient knowledge from its, to us, almost meaningless pages to convince us that the unrelenting efforts to comprehend its lofty utterances were not in vain. By applying one of the wonderful principles obtained from it, that an impression once made upon the miud remains for ever, we can feel assured that we will some day be liberally rewarded for the strenuous efforts put forth to assimilate those valuable thoughts, imbedded in its magniloquent language. As we now lay aside the volume, over whose brilliant pages we have spent many an hour of apparently useless labor; being at times almost distracted, and regretting the dissipated time, we can say that we have struck the key note of philosophy, and are now ready to ascend the scale of science to the next degree of the wonderful and mysterious workings of the Allwise hand of the Creator. By diligent labor, close observation, and numerous suggestions and explanations, we were occasionally enabled to pluck a golden gem from among those intricate utterances. If we have not derived as much benefit from the study of psychology as some of us may think we should have done, we however feel confident that sufficient interest has been awakened, within each one, that with a longing desire to know more of the mysterious workings of his own mental structure, he will take advantage of the opprotunity to

enter the door which has been opened into the richly adorned apartments of immortal mind. Without any fear of contradiction, we can say that there is no one among us who has not been amply prepared to take this deeply grounded foundation, which he has laid during the bygone days of this year, and build for himself a magnificent psychological edifice. W. M. R.

———o———

THE THUNDERSTORM.

Of all the marvels which God has instituted for the pleasure, and profit of man, few can be found to excel the awful sublimity of a thunderstorm. It, being one of the phenomona of nature which are exhibited in almost every section of the globe, scarcely requires a definition.

In the brightest summer days, at times, we may discover small clouds, called Nimbus, arising from the southern or western horizen. The creatures of earth work on unheeding till the scorching rays of the sun have thickened the clouds and raised mighty winds to carry them over the earth. Then in a moment, the aspect is changed, where all was sunshine a moment before, the sky is enshrouded in an inky blackness; the winds hiss and howl among the trees and the sturdy oak bows before the fierce blast. The song birds in the arbor forget their music, and even the wild beasts forbear to venture forth while nature spends her fury over the prostrate earth. The dark skies are lit up by frequent lightnings and all the artillery of heaven seems to be brought into play. The rain falls in torrents, driving man, the lord of creation, himself to seek shelter from the beating tempest. Awed into silence by the scene passing before him, he trembles at each stroke of the clashing elements. Was there ever a more sublime spectacle than this? Has there ever been enacted on earth any scene to compare with it? Here the winds and other mysterious forces in nature are the actors. They have spread the clouds as a background, but they cannot hold the stage, for more than a few hours at most.

The cloud curtains are now withdrawn and a scene far more brilliant presents itself. Again the bright sun pours forth his rays, lighting up every nook and corner within the scope of the storm. The trees, the shrubbery, and every spire of grass glitter in the sunlight like an immense field of diamonds. All nature has been refreshed and stands forth in the new day, happier for having endured the storm. The songsters renew their praise and man himself can scarcely refrain from praising him who holds the elements in his right hand.

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Rev. J. E. Dietterich, '84, is still advancing his mission in the city of Bridgeton, N. J. The new congregation is constantly growing since entering their own new church, and have assumed an additional hundred dollars of his salary. Mr. Dietterich himself stands among the most influential ministers of that city.

LOCALS.

Base ball!

Welcome spring!

Book agents are trump!

Easter boxes were plenty!

The Normal term opens on April 2.

The cry now is: To the Work! To the work!

"Here comes the new building," yelp! yelp! yelp!

March has been as mild as a lamb so far, but the lion is yet to appear.

The Philo. Literary Society recently unveiled a handsome portrait of Prof. J. I. Woodruf. The artist is Rev. Sydney E. Batman, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The literary societies have changed the time of meeting from 7 to 7:30 p. m., Friday evening.

This is a year of improvement for this institution. The campus has just lately been cleaned off the ravine below the building has been filled up and the ground graded over and the old stable and out buildings removed.

The Clio Society held a Book Reception on March 30, at which time an excellent program was carried out, and many books were added to the library.

Dr. Dimm has purchased some ground from Rev. Zimmerman and is now erecting a neat stable in the rear of his fine residence.

Passion week was observed by the Lutheran churches of town and the celebration of the Lord's Supper on Easter Sunday. All the services were impressive and well attended. About twelve persons were admitted into membership in each church. The 1st Lutheran church rendered a fine Easter service in the evening; while the W. H. and F. M., Society of the 2nd Lutheran church celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their organization. Mrs. L. B. Wolf, a returned missionary from India, was the speaker of the evening. She gave a glowing description of the work in India and was listened to with much interest. The music in both churches was exceptionally fine.

The following members of the Board of Directors addressed the students in chapel on the morning of March 13: D. K. Ramey, Altoona; John Haas, Sunbury; J. H. Weber, D. D., Sunbry; Rev. E. A. Sharretts, A.M.,Fowlersville;and F.P.Manhart. They gave us much encouragement and good advice. We say, come again.

The following is an essay on fishes written by one of the members of this institution:

Fishes are of two principle kinds superficial and artificial. Superficial are those which are caught on the surface. Artificial those that are caught in the Arctics. The art of fishing is a disease and is very catching. My father used to be very fond of whaling with a large birch rod which he had for that purpose. In fresh water we have the Maysucker, the other sucker and the beer sucker. I used to go a-fishing and get my clothes wet; but my father would go on a whaleing expedition and they would get dry again. He never fished for small game hence he didn't want to see his son fish. Cats are said to be afraid of water, but I have seen a cat fish in water ten feet deep. In Geological ages fishes swam into the rocks and were petrefied. They afterwards jumped out, leaving large fishers (fissures,) in the rocks. When you chop off a fishes' head, that settles him, but when you sever his tail you can retail him at the grocery store. Most of you think this is a fish story, but it isn't. Some merchants will do more than that to make a sale. I knew a man once that stole eight yards of canvas just to make a sail. The government seal is caught in the Arctic regions by the Exquimaux. There are many other points of interest about fish such as the point on the back of the cat fish; but we have not time to enumerate.

Y. M. C. A. MEETING.

On March 8th, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

Charles R. Streamer, President. E. G. W. Crist, Vice President; S. Carpenter, Rec. Secretary; F. R. Wagner, Cor. Secretary; W. M. Horn, Treasurer.

WANTED—Men, who are willing to sacrifice personal pleasure and interest, for God's glory,to attend our Sunday afternoon meetings. "Come thou with us and we will do thee good."

Our district convention met at Sunbury, March 2-4. There were seventeen delegates from our association in attendance. All returned feeling spiritually benefitted for having been there.

The committee on Bible study have arranged to have a class, taught

by Prof. Houtz, meeting in the chapel after roll call on each Tuesday evening. Let all the students attend this class for the purpose of receiving instruction from the Bible.

Several new members were admitted into the association during the month.

A neat calendar, containing the names of the officers and committees, together with the subjects and leaders for the coming Spring term has just been issued.

Our regular meetings are held in the Society Halls at 1.15 on Sunday afternoons. The business meetings on the second Wednesday of each month.

THAT CENTURY PLANT BLOOMING.

On March 12 the Board of Directers met and decided to erect the much needed and long looked for building. Ground was broken for the new edifice, with appropriate services. The exercises were opened by singing "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow," followed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Dimm, Dr. Zeigler then shoveled the first ground followed by Dr. Born, Mr. John Haas, from Sunbury and Miss Mary E. Berkheart of the graduating class.

The next day the Building committee had the surveyor on the ground to locate the building and it has been decided to push the work as rapidly as possible. The students have been furnished with picks, shovels and wheelbarrows and have organized themselves into four companies for excavating the ground for the building. The digging is progressing nicely and we hope to see the stone masons at work in a few days.

The next morning after the meeting of the Board all were surprised to find that miniature "University building" had been erected on the campus during the night by unknown persons. After a gorgeous parade in white through studentville and down Pleasant street a dedicatory service was gone through much to the amusement of the spectators.

PERSONALS.

We are glad to note so many new arrivals this term: Messrs. Kline, Bear, Zartman, Metzger, Dentler, and Spotts.

Mr. Streamer, president of our Y. M. C. A has gotten out a very neat little calendar with the leaders and topics for the remainder of the year. Mr. Streamer is a good printer and did all the work upon it himself.

We are very happy to state that Miss Anna Hummel, '94, who has been seriously ill for several weeks is well again. Miss Hummel is very unfortunate in having been compelled to miss so much school this year.

Messers. Arthur E.Cooper and G. W. Wagenseller formerly Missionary boys, have bought out the Middleburg *Post*. Mr. Wagenseller is editor and Mr. Cooper, manager. We wish them success in the editorial and business line.

Mr. Jacob Kempfer, a graduate who is well known, has been here canvassing for the *Lutheran Evangelist* the past few weeks. Jakey has quite an attraction for this place.

And last of all Rearick has taken to being a society man and is trying to *id*(ly) *burn* away the evening hours.

Messrs. S. B. Hare and Woodley spent Easter at the latter's home in Hughesville.

Mr. Robison has quit school and returned to his home.

The Philo society has placed a very handsome portrait of Prof. J. I. Woodruff to adorn its walls.

Quite an improvement has been made to the campus by the Dr. tearing down the barn and placing it at the rear of his garden.

Mr. H. P. Miller, 93, was home from Muhlenburg for his Easter vacation. Mr. Miller is quite popular there.

We are glad to notice that the handsome dental parlors of Dr. Voelkler, which were destroyed by fire on the night of February 24th, are again fitted up quite handsomely for the accommodation of his many patients.

The repairs at the Lutheran church have begun and the students will be glad if they are permitted to sit in new pews at Commencement.

The students were highly entertained at the time of the recent board meeting by addresses from the different members present.

Messrs. W. E. Crouser and R. C. Smith spent the Easter vacation with Mr. W. I. Guss in Juniata county.

DR. HARLAN H. BALLARD, PRESIDENT OF THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION, IN POPULAR SCIENCE NEWS, ON THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA.

In connection with the foregoing report of our Ornithological Chapter, it is only right to call the attention of all lovers of birds to the magnificent work now being issued by the Natural Science Association of America, and entitled "THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA." Edition limited to 1,000.

It is emphatically an original work, *original in design and execution*, and whether in letter press, illustrations or price, it is unapproached by anything of the kind in existence.

It is recommended by the highest scientific, ecclesiastic and educational authority as being the most attractive, meritorious, pure and ennobling exposition of our ornithology yet given to the public.

Dr. Elliott Coues, author of "Birds of the North West," says: "It is a really notable work." Prof. C. J. Maynard author of the "Birds of Eastern North America," says: "It contains the best pictures of the species which I have ever seen." Thomas G. Gentry, author of "Life Histories of Birds," and "Nests and Eggs of Birds of the United States," says: "It is the cheapest and best publication on ornithology in this country. The drawings are of a very high order, and rivals in beauty of design and finish the more costly works published abroad or in this country. It should be found in our homes and in libraries generally." And, according to Dr. Theodore Gill, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, "It is not only a meritorious volume, but is altogether so handsome as to make it a very appropriate presentation book or ornament for the family table."

It is an imperial quarto volume of engraved figures of all our species, artistically reproduced, true in all hues of color to their natural plumage and botanical surroundings. It also includes a copious text decription of their habits and characteristics, and embracing in general the observations made by the most eminent writers on ornithology, and a systematic table, arranged according to the classification adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union, includes all the additions and corrections of our North American species which have been made to date, with an index to page, plate and figure of each species according to the A. O. U. number. It is illustrated with one hundred and nineteen full page colored plates, each representing from one to thirty or more species. It is the finest book

on American birds issued since Audubon, and is pronounced by some authorities superior to that now rare and costly work. It is issued in half and full bindings, Russia, seal, or morocco, at the net price of $40 and $45 respectively; but in response to a special letter, the association authorized me to say that a substantial discount will be made to such of our A. A. members and others as are working naturalists. We commend his work especially to members of the Wilson Ornithological Chapter.

It is also a very useful and appropriate addition to the home and reference library, and for presentation purposes generally. Address regarding it, the NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Samples of plates and text can be had by sending twenty-five cents in postage stamps.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A. M. Bowersox, - -	$.50	Mollie Gortner, - - -	.50
Chas. H. Dimm, M. D., -	.70	Rev. Geo. E. Faber, - -	.50
H. M. Steckman, - - -	1.00	Allen Emerich, - - -	1.00
Rev. M. A. Havice, - -	.50	Carrie K. Schock. - - -	.50
Rev. D. W. Bair, - - -	.50		

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THE INSTITUTE JOURNAL.

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EDITORIAL.

FULL TO OVERFLOWING.

Our school is now so full that if all the students should be present in the chapel any one morning at opening they could not all sit down. We have six teachers and only four recitation rooms. There is but one room that will accommodate our largest class. This will give some idea of how much we need the new building and larger accommodations. If we were conducting a Normal school the State would furnish all the appliances we need. But we are working for the church. We are taking care of the church's children and rearing its ministers. Will not the church come up to our help and take care of its own interests? We are only the stewards of the church.

THE NEW BUILDING.

At this present writing the basement is nearly excavated and many of the stone for the wall are on the ground. Teams are hauling every day. The water pipes, two inches in diameter, have been delivered and the trench is being dug to lay them past the old building into the basement of the new. Both buildings will be supplied with water from the reservoir of town.

The contracts for the laying of the basement wall and that for the completion of the structure from the basement up, to be finished throughout ready for occupancy, were awarded, by the building committee on Saturday, April 21st, to the firm of Miller & Heim, of Sunbury, Pa. The agreement is that the building shall be ready for use in six months when the school may enter in and possess.

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THE COMING CATALOGUE.

We have just finished the preparation of matter for the new catalogue. By this we discover that we have, in the theological department, 7 students this year, and in the collegiate department 126. Of the latter this is more than we have ever catalogued before. We are about to graduate a class of 23; and yet from various intimations received we believe their places will be filled by new acquisitions next year.

All this should be taken as a clear indication of what Providence is pressing upon us as a policy to be put into immediate practice. That is the opening out of a full college course at the earliest date in our power. Among the many reasons for this, which are appealing to us every year, we have only time and space to mention three:

1. We are losing *the revenue* of two years from those who leave us at the end of the Sophomore year. In the case of the class now about to go out, the gross income is nearly sufficient to support one professor.

2. We are losing the *life-blood of the Institution.* Those who go to other schools to finish are generally among the best of our students and are likely to be the most influential in the world. These, if they completed their course here, would have their affections set upon this Institution. But as it is, they are sure to have their interest in the colleges where they are graduated, and they are bound to give their influence to them. Thus we lose not only the revenue from their tuition while they would be here which is important, but, what is far greater, we lose the influence which they will have when they go out into the world and that for a life time.

3. We lose a larger part of those

who should go into the theological department. Those who go from the stage of graduation here, into the theological department, generally become good and useful men and give their influence, as they should, in favor of this institution during life. But those, who go to the colleges to finish, rarely return hither to study theology.

We, therefore, take the liberty of presenting some facts to the friends of this school and of suggesting the consequences that are certain to follow if the same principles continue to govern the policy.

All preaching up of the Missionary Institute, all talk about it, all solicitation of money either as gifts or legacies, and all contributions made, except for the new building, have been in the interest of the theological department or at least interpreted to be for that department alone. The classical department has never received a dollar for its advancement from the beginning until now. Left to its own support, it never has become a college and it never can. And no other classical school, of which we know, has been able to support itself at the grade of scholarship now supported in Missionary Institute. Now the building up and the filling of the theological department is a proper and most worthy object. Let us grant for the present that it is the *main* object of this institution. If so the present plan of operation is that of building a castle in the air—a structure without a foundation. Its source for the supply of students is cut off by the necessity of those going from the collegiate classes to other colleges to complete their classical course If the Board can see their way clear to open out the full college course here, then will the theological department have a source of supply for students—then will it have a reliable foundation and not until then. Then will our Institution take on the dignity it deserves and assume its place among the first class Educational Agencies of the land. The collegiate department will double its number of students, perhaps in two years, and the theological department will multiply the attendants to an indefinite number.

LITERARY.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

Few men estimate labor at its real worth. Some of the wealthy and idle pretend to depise it. Some laborers show an envy, or

give out a self-assertion that implies a lack of self respect. Those whose necessities should make them laborers often refuse to accept honorable, if inferior positions, preferring to suffer want or eat the bread of dependence. Yet if they only knew that the fiat of God, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" is a blessing in disguise and that he who entertains this idea "entertains an angel unawares," it would constantly be a source of joy and comfort to them. Let it be far from us to speak of the aged, the feeble, or any who from any cause are unable to work as dependents or "objects of charity," as they are so often called in a slighting sense. To attend to the wants of such is our duty and our privilege. But when a needy person in good health chooses dependence on the exertions of others in preference to putting his or her hand to honest work, either through fear of loss of social position, or because the work is not congenial, it is not wide of the mark to use the term "dependents" in a derogatory sense. Such may claim our pity, poor, deluded mortals that they are, but they cannot claim our respect. We should seek the work that is congenial and suited to our capability, but if we cannot find it, we can learn that "Happiness consists less in getting what we want than in making the most of what we can get." Some say they are too ambitious, too independent to accept subordinate position. Let them be ambitious and independent too, in the true sense of the word. If it is in them to rise, they will rise, if it is not in them, no assertions of ambition or independence will raise them any higher. We say down with those who look down upon honorable labor; and God hasten the time which is fast coming when the only aristocracy will be the aristocracy of labor. Happy are they who "know both how to be abased and how to abound"—who can stand in their place without envy or distain, who feel that poverty, lowly labor, subordinate positions, are in themselves, no cause for shame, who can feel truly the words of the poet—Honor and shame from no condition rise. Act well your part there all the honor lies.

T. R. T.

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BEN HUR.

A little over four years ago, there was introduced into the literary circles of the world, a work which has since occasioned no little comment. It was Gen. Lew Wallace's Ben Hur. Though it has been unable to hold a place among the weightier and the more meritorious literary works, it has left an

impression which has not been surpassed for some time.

In many things, it indeed deserves the notice of all. The plot is one of the most deeply laid and most admirably executed of any of the late American novels. The style is almost all that we could desire it to be; smooth and flowing, exciting and eloquent, instructive and impressive. There is nothing of the fustian or revolting, which is so characteristic of the prolific modern writers. He gives us to understand that he knows that of which he speaks and that he is perfectly acquainted with all the attendant circumstances and surroundings. He presents the true end of life in the lives of many of his character in a manner that is winning. Nevertheless it is not without its weaknesses. There are places where the sentiment is all but desirable and the conclusion which may be drawn uncertain. He has led his hero into dubious and almost compromising situations and painted others who are more to be admired.

Taken all in all he has mastered his subject and left us a work which may be profitably read for recreation. To the confirmed reader of romance it will be of small profit, but to the hard student it is one of those works that he may read at his leisure for rest and enjoyment and of which he will ever afterward retain happy recollections.

H.

———o———

MENTAL SCIENCE AS RELATED TO PRACTICAL LIFE.

This is a pratical age. We are given more to action than to thought. An age of action is seldom an age of reflection. Thought is the antecedent of which action is the consequent. Our gigantic undertakings and intricate workmanship have been made possible by the deep and penetrating researches of science. Mental science holds the first place among the formal sciences.

We find in nature a gradual ascending series. As we pass from the observation and study of the mineral to the forms of vegetable life, from the plant to the insect—and thence to the animal, in his various orders and classes, to man, the highest type of animated existence, we are conscious of the dignity of the being that we contemplate in the study of mental science. It is when we turn our attention from man to that which dwells within him, to that which makes him lord and master of the lower world, that we stand upon the summit of observation and overlook all previous inquiry. Toward this all other sciences lead, as paths along the mountain side, starting from different points, running in different directions, but

converging at a common terminus at the summit.

This science underlies our theology, even as the solid strata beneath the surface gives shape, contour and trend to the lofty mountain range. What questions go deeper into theo logy than those pertaining to human ability, the freedom of the will, the government of the affections and desires, and the power of man over himself to be other and better than he is and to do what God requires?

Mental science is intimately connected with the science of life. The physician must learn how to avoid and how to touch the secret springs of human action. A word rightly spoken is often better than medicine. To understand the nature of disease, he must understand the effect upon the bodily organization of due and undue exertion of the mental faculties.

To him who aspires for success as an orator before the bar, public assemblies, in the legislative hall, or upon the pulpit, a knowledge of this science is indispensable. He who best understands the laws and operations of the human mind, how to touch the sensibilities, how to awaken the passions, how to excite the fears and the hopes, how to soothe troubled spirits, and allay the excitement of feeling and disarm prejudice and call into play the sober reason and calm judgment of men, will best be able to secure his purpose.

This science is linked with our very being and is the basis of every obligation. What am I, and whither going? What is that principle in my nature that assumes to command, saying to all my inclinations,—Thou shalt, or thou shalt not? Whence that word *ought*? Ought what, and why ought and to whom? Am I free or subject to inevitable necessity? If I would know science, I must learn mind that presiding divinity which controls my every action.

C. E. S.

———o———

AMBITION.

There is implanted in the breasts of most men an eager desire to know something better than has yet been known, to occupy higher positions than have yet been reached. We call that longing for power and influence, ambition. It actuates even the small child, for we can read in the exultant look over some victory gained the power which has urged him toward the desired goal. It calls the youth from his games and sports to face the battle of life with a hopeful heart and calls into play all the energies of his nature for shaping the destiny of his manhood.

The great mass of humanity has moved on in the same beaten time-worn track, but ambition has called from its rank many unlearned

youths to scale the very Alpine hills of difficulties. It has brought many from the darkest obscurity and elevated them to heights of eminence, where they now shine as beacon lights to guide thither the ambitious footsteps of coming heroes. But, while it will crown with honor those who conscienciously battle with the difficulties of life, it will brand with disgrace and curse the lives of those who selfishly and unscrupulously sacrifice everything to ungodly ambition. It led Napoleon to sacrifice thousands of lives to satisfy his burning desire for fame, and finally banished him to a lonely isle, where his ambitious heart beat restlessly in its dishonored tenement until death stilled its longings forever. It embittered the life of Aaron Burr and made a despised traitor of one who might have been a true patriot. Thus it is that some of God's greatest gifts are perverted into demons of destruction; but it is best that we should have examples to warn us whither a selfish ambition may lead our footsteps. True ambition would not have one rest in sluggish contentment; but it would have him possess that courage and indomitable will to advance which have characterized heroes in all ages. Far, very far, down in the scale of humanity is that people whose callus waters of contentment have never been ruffled by ambition; whose stream of life stagnates with ignorance and superstition. And just as soon as ambition ceases to actuate America's people, will her national glory fade, and she will fall as other nations have done, never to rise again. R. M. G.

———o———

THE PENMANSHIP OF COLLEGE STUDENTS.

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DR. GEO. G. GROFF.

A person with the reputation of Horace Greely or of a Philadelphia lawyer, may write in a scrawling manner, but a college student should never do so. To learn to write a legible, good hand, does not require much time and is not a difficult undertaking. In a recent conversation with Professor Fassett, of Keystone Academy, teacher of Penmanship in that institution, he remarked, that in his experience, any one willing to try could learn to write well in a single short term of thirteen weeks. Professor Fassett has had much experience and knows that what he says is true. Now, the question is, will it pay a college student to take lessons in this subject that he may write a good hand? *Most surely it will.* To be able to write a good hand is a fortune in itself. To illustrate: a graduate of Bucknell, of not many years' standing, not long since went

to a large western city to seek a location. The city was overcrowded with young men from the east, who could secure no employment at any wages. In less than three hours our Bucknell alumnus was in the employ of the largest law firm in the city, at a salary of $75.00 per month, which was rapidly increased, and all because of the manner in which he could handle a pen. Again in the experience of the writer, a number of our students have applied for positions and scholarships. The good penman have succeeded where those who could not write have failed.

In our college, entirely too little attention has been paid to good penmanship. Many of the examination papers are so poorly written that no Professor would be willing for a stranger to see them Indeed, sometimes a Professor is compelled to refuse to read the papers, the writing is so poor.

Every educated man or woman should expect to contribute at times to the press, but a beginner who writes a poor hand has little hope that his articles will ever be looked at. The writer has known of college professors and other people who had good ideas which they could get into print because editors never could find these ideas hidden in their miserable penmanship.

Among young people making applications for positions to teach, poor penmanship stands as a bar to their desires. Several times the writer has been unable to heartily aid his young friends, because their own handwriting would belie his strongest statements that they were liberally educated. Not only is penmanship poor, but many students seem unable to write a good letter or to properly arrange an examination paper. The student who lacks in these respects is handicapped for his life's work. To repeat; good penmanship is of great value to the student; it is easily and quickly acquired; it should be acquired by every young person.—*Bucknell Mirror.*

———o———

JUDGING BY APPEARANCES.

Some years ago there arrived at the hotel erected near the Niagara an odd looking man, whose appearance and deportment were in contrast with the crowds of well dressed and polished figures which adorned the celebrated resort. He seemed to have just sprung from the woods; his dress which was made of leather stood dreadfully in need of repair, apparently not having felt the touch of a needle-woman for many a long month. A worn-out blanket, that might have served for a bed was buckled to his shoulders; a large knife hung on

one side, balanced by a long rusty tin box on the other, and his beard, uncropped, tangled and coarse, fell down upon his bosom, as if to counterpose the weight of the thick, dark locks that supported themselves on his back and shoulders. This being, strange to the spectators, seemingly half-civilized, half-savage, had a quick glancing eye, an elastic firm movement that would no doubt win its way through the brakes, both of the wilderness and of society. He pushed his steps into the sitting room, unstrapped his little burden, quietly looked round for the landlord and then modestly asked for breakfast. The host at first drew back with evident repugnance the apparition which thus presumed to intrude its uncouth form among the genteel visitors, but a few words whispered in his ear speedily satisfied his doubts; the stranger took his place in the company, some shrugging, some staring, some laughing outright. Yet there was more in that single man than in all the rest of the throng. He was an American woodsman, as he said; he was a genuine son of nature, yet had been entertained with distinction at the table of princes; learned societies, to which men like Cuvier belonged, bowed down to welcome his presence; kings had been complimented when he spoke to them; in short, he was one whose fame will be growing brighter, when the fashionables who laughed at him, and many much greater than they, shall have utterly perished. From every hill-top, and deep, shady grove, the birds, those blossoms of the air will sing his name. The little wren will pipe it with his martin hymn about our house; the oriole carol it from the slender grasses of the meadows; the turtle-dove rail it through the secret forests; the many-voiced mocking-bird pour it along the air; and the imperial eagle, the bird of Washington, as he sits far upon the blue mountains, will scream it to the tempest of the stars. He was John J. Audubon, the ornithologist.—*Ex.*

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SELECTED.

We have received a periodical called "*The Observer*," published at Portland, Conn. at $1.00 a year, from which we cull the following items worthy of a place in our columns.

GEOLOGY.

The great fact which impresses the mind of the student of geology is the immensity of time.

There are 407 volcanoes known, of which 225 are active.

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The earliest insect yet know is one of the Hemiptera, allied to the modern bed bug. It was found in the lower Silurian of Sweden.

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In the upper Lorentian rocks of the Archæan age, near St. Johns, New Brunswick, Mathews has found spicules of sponges and corals in quartzite, limestone and graphite.

———

Until the glacial period there was no differentiation of climate upon the earth. The temperature was the same at the poles and equator. Coal and fossils are found as far noth as the eightieth parallel.

———

A cargo of anthracite coal has been exported to Genoa, Italy, in hopes that a European market may be established. Our mines will indeed be quickly exhausted if we undertake to supply the world, when already fears are being entertained for our own future supply.

———

When Thomas Jefferson went to Washington to be inaugurated president of the United States, he carried in his satchel, together with his inaugural address, the bones of a fossil sloth. Directly after the inauguration ceremonies he proceeded to the American Philosophical Society and read the first palæontological essay of this country.

———

In geology any substance constituting a portion of the earth's crust, whether hard or soft, is called a rock. The same sandy bed may be hard sandstone or soft enough to be spaded, the same clay stratum may range from slate to brick-clay, the same volcanic eruption may be stony lava or light ashes, but in all cases they are termed rocks when considered as parts of the crust of the earth.

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The remains of gigantic reptiles occur in the Upper Jurassic, of Colorado and Wyoming. *Atlantosaurus immanis*, a North American Dinosaur, reached a length of about eighty feet; its femur was eight feet long and twenty-five inches thick at its proximal end. The transverse diameter of the vertebræ was sixteen inches. *Apatosaurus laticollis*, found in the same strata, possessed cervical vetebræ which had a diameter of three feet, six inches.

———

By very many walks are thought to be enjoyable in what is commonly called pleasant weather. What constitutes a pleasant day as distinguished from an unpleasant one is not clear. If I have seen something new, that day is pleasant however the thermometer registers or the

winds blow.—A Naturalist's Rambles About Home.

The future for aluminum is just beginning to be appreciated. The Steinways are making a sounding board of the metal for a piano, and a boat has been built in Zurich, Switzerland, that runs at six miles an hour with a two horse petroleum engine. It is eighteen feet long, three and one-third feet wide, holds eight persons and its weight is but half that of a steel boat of the same size. It is of a dull white except the smoke pipe, which is burnished.

WASTE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Recent reports of government and state surveys devote considerable attention to the enormous waste of mineral products which is permitted here in America. Because we have enormous supplies of petroleum, natural gas, coal and mineral ores, we are using them up at a rate greatly above what is necessary. Our coal is wasted in mining, in transportation, and in consumption to an extent beyond the conception of one used to the scrupulous saving and hoarding of such fuel in European countries. Petroleum and natural gas are wasted to an enormous extent. Our methods of extracting metals from the ores are exceeding rough and much waste is permitted which with more care might be turned to account. This cannot go on forever, the time will come when we shall be compelled to be more economical and the sooner we realize this the better it will be for us.

LOCALS.

April showers from third floor!

W. I. G. remained in the building on the night of the 19th inst. For further particulars see faculty.

The Demorest Contest, given under the auspices of the Prohibition club was a decided success. Miss Ethel Lumbard was awarded the medal while Miss Mollie Burns received second prize.

The boys are beginning to go out for arbutus, (our beauties.)

Base ball should be revived, do not let our sporting spirit entirely die out.

Warren Kauffman, '90 has decided to go to the Seminary to study theology in view of entering the ministry in the Reformed church.

Did the early bird catch the worm? No, it caught a snow storm.

The examination of the Sophomore class will occur on Wednesday, May 2nd.

The question now agitating the minds of the students is "Should Tutors be allowed to eat Blind Robins."

Book agents have been exceedingly numerous lately, and some ave received a liberal application of water.

Lives of football men remind us
We can write our names in blood,
And departing leave behind us,
Half our faces in the mud.

The Evangelical Lutheran church choir attended Mrs. Monroe's lecture on "The Lutheran Reformation" at Sunbury, on April 16th.

Rev. S. W. Young '65 has returned from Santa Cruz, Cal., and is now the successful pastor of the Lutheran church of Wooster, Ohio.

The Lutheran congregation under the pastorate of Rev. J Yutzy is beautifying its place of worship by new roof, newly frescoed walls and ceiling, and a general improvement all around. After the repairs are completed the building will present a fine appearance, well fitted for the worship of our creator.

The solid earth of the cellar is slowly giving away before the pick and shovel and a large quantity of stones are on the spot. Let the good work go on.

The earth was covered with consolidated moisture to the depth of two feet on the morning of the 11th while large branches were broken from the trees by the snow.

The class in Geology composed of Sophomores and Freshmen and numbering 34 in all in company with Dr. Dimm, took their annual excursion, on Wednesday the 25th for the study of stratified rocks and the search and classification of fossils.

We thank the town council for the new lamp at the upper end of Pleasant street. That is something. But let us now have another at Dr. Dimm's corner and another at the corner of Col. J. K. Davis. Then let us have a new pavement from that of W. J. Gortner to the R. R. and a pavement of flag stones, even four feet wide, along by Mr. Schoch's ware house. Then we will thank all parties again.

EXCHANGES.

The material from which to select exchanges for this month is very scarce; and as the JOURNAL will be filled with perhaps more valuable material than exchanges, we will be glad to yield our page to one who may be more worthy of its possession. We notice no new exchanges upon our table this month.

They who have light in themselves will not revolve as satellites. —*Anon.*

The lover and the gas are foes,
Without an earthly doubt;
For everytime the one comes in
The other one goes out.—*Ex.*

The boy stood on the icy walk,
Whence all but him had slid;
Zip went his heels, up went his feet,
And "wow-wow" went the kid.
—*Binghamton Republican.*

A student once wrapped at the pearly gates,
But he rushed away with fear-O!
When he saw as soon as Peter came out,
That the halo looked just like a zer o. —Lehigh Burr.

Logic: Now, Webster says "Buss" is to kiss; therefore "Rebuss" is to kiss again; that "Blunderbuss" is a kiss administered to the wrong person; that "Omnibus" is kissing all the girls in the room, and that the fellow who does it is a regular "Buster."—*Ex.*

In our exchanges we notice that whenever students go from this institution to some other college they invariably become leaders in literary work.

TRUTHFULNESS.

"Nothing can withstand truth," says an old philosopher, "it will rout a hundred lies."

A boy of 14 was an important witness in a Boston law suit, and after a long cross examination, one of the lawyers said sharply:

"Your father has been talking to you and telling you how to testify, hasn't he?"

"Yes," answered the boy.

"Now," continued the lawyer, "just tell us how your father told you to testify."

"Well," replied the boy modestly, "father told me that the lawyers would try to tangle me in my testimony, but if I would just be careful and tell the truth I could tell the same thing every time."—*Young Lutheran.*

DR. HARLAN H. BALLARD, PRESIDENT OF THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION, IN POPULAR SCIENCE NEWS, ON THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA.

In connection with the foregoing report of our Ornithological Chapter, it is only right to call the attention of all lovers of birds to the magnificent work now being issued by the Natural Science Association of America, and entitled "THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA." Edition limited to 1,000.

It is emphatically an original work, *original in design and execution*, and whether in letter press, illustrations or price, it is unapproached by anything of the kind in existence.

It is recommended by the highest scientific, ecclesiastic and educational authority as being the most attractive, meritorious, pure and ennobling exposition of our ornithology yet given to the public.

Dr. Elliott Coues, author of "Birds of the North West," says: "It is a really notable work." Prof. C. J. Maynard author of the "Birds of Eastern North America," says: "It contains the best pictures of the species which I have ever seen." Thomas G. Gentry, author of "Life Histories of Birds," and "Nests and Eggs of Birds of the United States," says: "It is the cheapest and best publication on ornithology in this country. The drawings are of a very high order, and rivals in beauty of design and finish the more costly works published abroad or in this country. It should be found in our homes and in libraries generally." And, according to Dr. Theodore Gill, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, "It is not only a meritorious volume, but is altogether so handsome as to make it a very appropriate presentation book or ornament for the family table."

It is an imperial quarto volume of engraved figures of all our species, artistically reproduced, true in all hues of color to their natural plumage and botanical surroundings. It also includes a copious text decription of their habits and characteristics, and embracing in general the observations made by the most eminent writers on ornithology, and a systematic table, arranged according to the classification adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union, includes all the additions and corrections of our North American species which have been made to date, with an index to page, plate and figure of each species according to the A. O. U. number. It is illustrated with one hundred and nineteen full page colored plates, each representing from one to thirty or more species. It is the finest book

on American birds issued since Audubon, and is pronounced by some authorities superior to that now rare and costly work. It is issued in half and full bindings, Russia, seal, or morocco, at the net price of $40 and $45 respectively; but in response to a special letter, the association authorized me to say that a substantial discount will be made to such of our A. A. members and others as are working naturalists. We commend his work especially to members of the Wilson Ornithological Chapter.

It is also a very useful and appropriate addition to the home and reference library, and for presentation purposes generally. Address regarding it, the NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Samples of plates and text can be had by sending twenty-five cents in postage stamps.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mrs. Wm. Hare,	$.50.	J. A. Erhard,	.50.
J. J. Heischman, D. D.	1 00	C. W. Rank,	1.00.
Dr. J. A. Houtz,	.50.	Stella Ulrich,	.50.
John Haas,	1.00.	Lydia M. Fisher,	.50.
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EDITORIAL.

THE COMING COMMENCEMENT.

On another page will be seen the schedule of Commencement week. All indications point to a larger attendance of strangers at this time than at any preceding commencement. The class numbering 23, is larger than any before. The friends of the Institution are more numerous and especially those of the collegiate department. The Alumni have also increased from 16, when we took charge of this department, to 140 including the class of '94; whilst 3 have passed away from earth by death.

The Alumni association of the collegiate department, which has happily survived all the well planned and subtle attacks made upon

its life, should now number more than one hundred, as that number live near enough to attend.

Let these come and sit down to their banquet, like the children of one family around the parental table. Let voice answer to voice and heart to heart, as they come back from their fields of labor and duty, to catch the spirit of enthusiasm from their Alma Mater.

Then let them go forth again to speak of her, to defend her, to hold her up to notice, and to build her up by their influence and their money.

As they erect this institute into higher prominence and influence, they will honor themselves and she will honor them.

She will rise to bless their sons and daughters when they are dead and continue to benefit the world in accelerated ratio.

The laying of the corner stone of the new building will draw some to the scene, while the inauguration of the superintendent elect will draw others.

The influence of the speakers will have its effect upon the crowd, as well as the increased number of the students during the past year.

We will be glad to see, and we most heartily invite all the friends of both departments to be present and to participate in the intellectual festivities of the occasion. Let the parents come to encourage their children in their cause of education. Let the ministers and members of the Lutheran church come to swell the numbers and encourage us in the labor of carrying on this Lutheran Institution.

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NOTICE.

All that wish to be accommodated at the hotels, for the purpose of attending Commencement, will be kindly and pleasantly entertained at the rate of one dollar per day. It might be well to notify the proprietors of the Keystone and the National of their coming to enable them to make the arrangements more agreeable.

Trains leave and arrive both morning and evening, and that both ways, so that on Thursday, the day of Commencement proper, the crowds can come from home in the morning, see and hear all the exercises, and be back at home in the evening. All are welcome.

———o———

THE RISING WALLS.

The walls of the basement of the new building are now up to the full height along the whole side toward the old edifice and the end toward the town. The windows on the south side, six feet in height, are set and the walls on that side and

the west end are rapidly rising. We have no doubt at this time that the five faithful masons under the leadership of Mr. John L. Cooper will have the basement finished and the contractor, Mr. Miller, will have the joists all on laid with boards for the 6th of June when the cor ner stone is to be laid with appropriate ceremonies. The class of 90, thirteen in number, contemplate presenting the corner stone.

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CAB INET.

Some unknown friend in the state of Alabama has favored us with 2 valuable contributions to the cabinet now in the formative state. The first is a specimen of gold-bearing quartz assaying $500. to the ton, from a deposit in Randolph county. The second is a box of garnet crystals from Clay county, the largest and finest we have ever seen.

If this unknown friend will disclose his name we will be most happy to render him suitable acknowledgements. We hope to make his acquaintance in due time. But if not, and these lines shall meet his eye he may learn our appreciation of his contributions to our small but growing cabinet.

———o———

COMMENCEMENT.

1894.

The exercises of Commencement will take place as follows:

SUNDAY, JUNE 3d.

10:30 A. M. Sermon to Graduates of Collegiate Department, by J. R. Dimm, D. D.

7:30 P. M. Address to Y. M. C. A., by Rev. J Yutzy, A. M., Selinsgrove, Pa.

MONDAY, JUNE 4TH.

9:00 A. M. Examination of Collegiate Department completed.

7:30 P. M. Freshman Class Exhibition in Hall.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5TH.

10:30 A. M. Graduating Exercises of Theological Department.

7:30 P. M. Inauguration of the Superintendent Elect.

9:00 P. M. Annual Reception of the Philo Literary Society.

9:00 P. M. Banquet of Clio Literary Society at Keystone Hotel.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6TH.

9:00 A. M. Business meeting of Collegiate Alumni Association.

10:30 A. M. Address to Alumni of Theological Department.

1:30 P. M. Laying of the Corner stone.

3:00 P. M. Entertainment by Students in the Campus.

7:30 P. M. Address to the Alumni of the Collegiate Department, by Rev. M. H. Havice, of Stone Church, Pa.

9:00 P. M. Banquet of Collegiate Alumni.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7TH.

10:00 A. M. Exercises of Graduation by the Collegiate Department.

The next Scholastic Year opens August 23, 1894.

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TO THE ALUMNI AND FRIENDS OF THE JOURNAL.

The present scholastic year is now rapidly drawing to a close and with it the Journal's fiscal year. Bills have been sent out to all the subscribers and many have responded. A great number, however, have not done so, and them we would kindly ask not to overlook so important a mattter. To them fifty cents may, of course, seem a trifle, but it is by these trifles that the Journal must be sustained. Send along, therefore, your subscription as soon as possible and thus help along the official organ of your Alma mater.

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———o———

✻ LITERARY. ✻

THE CLASSICS.

At no time in the world's history has the demand for great men been so universally realized as at the present. The call for superior minds comes from afar. We hear it sounding on the harp-strings of fancy and of reality. The sound is borne to us by the heralds of distant lands, and of our own country. Commercial success requires it. Professional triumph demands it. Each glory achieved, every advancement made in the nation's progress is won by cultivated minds. It is therefore not merely a privilege, but an absolute necessity, for each one to attain as much wisdom as is possible. But how can it be acquired? Can it be attained by investigation, reading or private study? It cannot be in this period allotted man. Life is too short. A common school training is necessary. A normal course is inestimable. But, even these are but the first stepping stones to the great infinity of history, of literature, of language, of science, and of logic. No ordinary mind is able to penetrate into the profound obscurities of scientific phenomena without the aid of a developed intellect. Despite its reasoning powers and its comprehensive capabilities, there will still remain unrevealed to it many important theories and mysteries. Evidently the classics, as they are called, are the safest re-

treat and the surest remedy.

Originally the term classic signified those people of Rome who belonged to the most influential the sixth or highest class of citizens, into which Servius Tullius divided the population. But now, though it still bears a close import to its origin, it is significant of the great writers of Greece and Rome. The term classics in general seems to evince a wider sense. The language of the nations of Greece and Rome have been handed down through many generations, yet they are the same unchanged flowery speeches as when written, or delivered. They are named dead languages, not that the sentiment has lost its living inspiration, or that the character of those ancients should be defaced. Though they reverenced golden images, they worshiped not the idol itself but the spirit. In times of strife and war they appealed to their gods, though invisible to them oftimes, they apparently realized the power of the spirit and trusted wholly to it for guidance. It would be an excellent feat for us to imbibe a similar faith, only in the true God. Besides this the classics open the way to a vast ocean of buried truths and uninterpreted mysteries. History of dead nations is unvailed. The deeds of their great men are still retained as a living example before us. Otherwise than by studying the nature of these men and their history in their native tongue, one could not justly estimate their worth nor appreciate their work. We read of our country's past heroes in the language which they rendered; so we can fully feel the grandeur, the sublimity, and the force of their sentiments and appeals. Furthermore, the study is constantly developing the intellect, adding new words to one's vocabulary, unconciously presenting new ideas, and thus increasing the power of the student to express his own thoughts in a more effective manner. Each hour's study, every recitation, lures him on toward higher realms; it increases the interest and inspires an ardor and enthusiasm in him which actuates him to surmount almost impossible barriers. It expands his reasoning powers and enables him to solve marvelous intricacies, and to unravel the most obscure mathematical problems. It raises him higher and places him foremost on the field of action. The stand, that educational bodies, all over the land, are taking in favor of the classics and higher learning, is an excellent feature. It will be sustained because it is right, consistent with the will of God. Advancements are sure to be perpetuated. All strides in this direction will eventually secure universal commendation. C. B. H. 95.

EDUCATION

C. R. S. '94.

The culture of the human mind has ever been considered as one of the most important concerns of society. Hence, education, which has for its object improvement of the intellectual powers, is a subject which demands the serious attention and the most liberal support of every individual in the community.

It has been said, "Education does not aim to develop a perfect man or woman, but to prepare its subject for their place in the established order of things." It does not aim to beautify the stone, but simply to fit it for its place in the wall.

We find that from the earliest ages of the world, wherever the means of education have been enjoyed, few have neglected to avail themselves of its advantages. The Greeks and the Romans were remarkably attentive to the education of their children. At the early age of seven, the Spartan lad was placed under the control of the state. From this time on he ate his coarse bread and black broth at the public table, and slept in the public dormitory. Here he was taught to disclaim all home affections as a weakness, and to think of himself as belonging only to Sparta. He was brought up to despise, not only softness and luxury, but hunger, thirst, torture and death. This was kept up until he reached the age of eighteen when he was solemnly enrolled in the lists of citizens. After this, two years were given to public service after which he was free to follow his own inclinations. If he chose and had money and leisure, he might spend his whole life in learning.

But, however the ancients and moderns may differ in their modes of discipline and instruction, the subject of education has received from all nations and in all ages that attention which its importance demands. Even the savage takes care to instruct his child in hunting, fishing, and those branches of knowledge which are necessary for him. But in no country has greater attention been paid to the subject than in ours. When the independence of the United States had been achieved, and a constitution adopted, education was left to the care of the separate states, until now we have a grand system of education.

There can be no doubt that education is now receiving more attention than at any period in the past, and that it is rapidly becoming universal. Popular intelligence is everywhere reckoned an element of national power and wealth, and the stability of republics is recognized as resting upon the knowledge and virtue of the people.

SUCCESS WITHOUT A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

BY REV. H. C. HAITHCOX, SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Some men who have never been inside of college walls for study have attained pre-eminence in life. And Mr. Andrew Carnegie says that the college man "has not the slightest chance, entering business at twenty against the boy who swept office or who began as shipping clerk at four teen." We ask why? Will fact and good philosophy bear Mr. Carnegie out in this? Prof. C. P. Thwing makes this answer:

1. In a group of sixty-five graduates, whose homes and business relations are in the single city of New York, can be found eighteen bankers, fifteen leading railroad managers, ten manufacturers, ten merchants, seven presidents of chief insurance companies, and five conspicuous publishers. Mr. Chauncy M. Depew, the president of the New York Central Railroad, is reported to have said that "hundreds of college men have begun in these last years at the bottom in railroad work and have soon distanced the uneducated boy and man."

2. "Two boys are each of the age of eighteen; their abilities are equal; their training has been identical; both propose to become merchants or manufacturers. On leaving the High School John enters business; on leaving the High School Edgar enters college. Four years pass: John has become the masters of many details and of the chief principles of his work. In these same four years Edgar has secured his college education. Each has become of the age of twenty-two. The day following Commencement Edgar puts on his overalls and begins where John began four years before. In six months Edgar will have come to know the business as well as John had learned it in the first year; in the first year Edgar will have come to know the business as well as John had learned it in the first two and a half years; in the first two years Edgar will have learned more than John learned in the first four years; in his first four years Edgar will have caught up the knowledge and efficiency which John secured in his eight years; and from this time Edgar will go ahead of John with a swiftness increasing with each succeeding year.

"In hundreds of factories and shops and stores this assumption is proved to be the absolute truth. And the reason of it is clear enough: The college man has been taught to see, to think, to judge. It is the question of the trained athlete against untrained strength, of the disciplined

soldiery against raw bravery."

The celebrated Joshua Spinner was not a college bred man. To one who was using his success without a college training as an argument, he said: "Young man, it has cost me forty years of toil to get what you should here [in college] acquire in four."

Every young man and young woman owes it to self, to home, to country and to God, to get the best education condition and circumstances will allow. If one has the ability to attain eminence without a college training, his eminence would have been greater with it.

Lutheran Observer.

LOCALS.

Commencement June 7.

Vacation will soon be here.

Sophomore examination was on May 2.

The foundation for the new building is now completed and the brick are on the ground.

It has been remarked: "It is rather breezy; the Soph's are writing their speeches."

The new catalogue is awaited with much interest. It will soon be ready for circulation.

Several of the boys are out canvassing on their 'cycles and all report it as being the best mode of travel.

Quite a large number of our students have decided to spend their summer vacation traveling in the interest of the Lutheran *Evangelist.*

The picnic at the Aqueduct on May 2, was a "select affair." So they say.

The student's annual picnic will take place on Saturday, June 2nd. Excursion by steamer to Clement's Park. All connected with the school are kindly urged to go along and enjoy a good time.

The Sophomore Class held a banquet the following evening after their examinations at the National Hotel. After a sumptuous feast the members of the class all responded very ably to the toasts offered by President R. C. Smith. There were about forty persons in attendance and all departed with feelings of good cheer for the class of '94.

The Lutheran church presents a fine appearance since it has been remodeled.

The Normal term opened on April 3 with a large number of new students. Two more tutors were added to the force of instructors in order to accommodate them, but quite a number returned to their homes feeling dissatisfied saying they did not have enough work to do. Seven recitations a day is enough for the average student to undertake.

LOST.—Somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden Hours, each set with sixty diamond minu tes. No reward is offered for they are lost forever.

The above seems to apply to the Freshman class as it was their sentiment while they waited in durance vile for Dr. to come and let them out of their late unpleasant predicament.

Prof. Houtz and lady gave their annual reception to the graduation class on the evening of May 7. There were present besides the class, the Faculty, Mrs. Houtz's S. S. class and other friends. After a very social time enjoyed by all, an excellent repast was served. Short addresses were made by Prof. Houtz, Dr. Dimm, Prof. Yutzy, Prof. Woodruff, Miss Hummul and R. C. Smith. The host and hostess certainly deserve great credit for the admirable manner in which they entertained their guests.

The members of the graduating class spent a very pleasant evening at the home of their class mate, Miss Anna Hummul, on Thursday, May 3d. An entertaining program was carried through very successfully by the hostess. After which elegant refreshments were served. There were present besides all the members of the class, Dr. Dimm and lady, Prof. Houtz and lady and many other friends. The young lady deserves great credit for the manner in which she handled her guests.

Croquet and tennis are the chief sports on the campus these fine evenings. Let us have a good tennis court for next year.

Behold the dav of examinations will soon be at hand! Who will not be "encored" this year?

We were just lately informed that the Selinsgrove orchestra exists no more. It seems queer that it should go under just at the time when it is needed and when there is money to be made. This necessitates the sending away of our money for an orchestra elsewhere.

It seems a great pity that we cannot keep our students here until they finish their College course. There are sixteen out of the present graduating class who go to different colleges to finish their course. Three go to Bucknell, eleven to Get-

tysburg and two will go to Wittenburg. It will be a fortunate day when we can keep them here and give them a full college course without sending them abroad. We sincerely hope that day is not far distant and if it were to be next year many of the present class would remain here. How it would add to the dignity and usefulness of our Institution.

The attendance at the coming Commencement promises to excel that of any other in the history of this Institution. The dedication of the Lutheran church and the Baccalaureate Sermon on Sabbath; followed by the regular exercises of Commencement week, Freshman exhibition on Monday evening; the graduation exercises of the Theological Department, the banquet of the Clio. Society and the Reception of the Philo. Society on Tuesday; Campus Day exercises, Corner stone laying and Alumni banquet on Wednesday, closing with the exercises of graduation of the Classical department, promises to be a rare treat to those who have the privilege of attending.

PERSONALS.

Call on Rollin for a chromo.

Miss Shields, a sister of "Benny" Shields the famous cornetist and former student of M. I. is visiting her sister in this city.

Miss Hummel and Prof. Houtz have the heartfelt thanks of the graduates and their friends for their hospitality in each giving to the class a banquet.

A. C. Emerick, Karthaus, Pa., was recently called home to attend the funeral of his father who was suddenly called from earthly scenes and trials. Mr. Emerick has the sincere sympathy of his class mates and fellow students.

Rev. H. C. Haithcox, Freeport Ill., traveling secretary for the Board of Education, of the General Synod, addressed the students one morning recently and was listened to very attentively. Mr. Haithcox was formerly one of Missionary's boys.

Oden C. Gortner, '90, is home for a few months visiting his parents in this city.

The most striking spectacle of the season is Streamer on wheels.

Fraver and his fellow victims will not soon desire to upset Sophomore rooms again. At 2 a.m. shower baths do not prove very acceptable.

Rev. G. K. Allen, who has recently come into the Lutheran church from the Evangelical, has again returned to his home in Johnstown.

Rearick, '94, has made arrangements to put the foundry into operation next season.

Spasmodically sunshiny "Dad," spent a few days visiting his sister at Shamokin dam.

H. C. Erdman, '97 was home lately to deliver an address.

"Coxey" Redcay and many others of the Sophs are home for a short time.

W. B. Lahr, '94, was listened to in a sermon recently at Turbotville.

COLLEGE WORLD.

We have just received notice that the La Vie, the State College Annual is just out. It is fully illustrated and well edited and will be unusually interesting to the Alumni and friends of the College.

By the catalogue of Wittenberg College we see they have 320 students. This is one of the best Institutions in this country and is located at Springfield, Ohio.

Leland Stanford University now has an endowment of $200,000.00 and an attendance of 900 students.

Only eight speakers are to appear on the commencement stage at Dartmouth hereafter. The Latin salutatory has been abolished.

The Pennsylvania faculty have decided to prevent men of low standing from participating in athletics.

Eton College has just celebrated its 452d anniversary.

Vassar has challenged Bryn Mawr to an intercollegiate debate to take place in the spring at the latter college.

The American Humane Society has offered $1,000 to the first leading American college or university which shall establish a professorship of social science and humanity.

Cornell is to have a Student's Tribunal, which will correspond in general character to the College Senate of Amherst. Its object is to eradicate the frauds practiced in examinations.

Francis H. Underwood, LL. D., United States Consul at Edinburgh has been invited to lecture before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute

Dr. Edward Everett Hale announces that by the will of Mrs. Sarah Parker, who died in Roxbury, Mass., Radcliffe College, which is the new name of the Harvard Annex for Women, will receive $150,000. Mrs. Parker left practically the whole of her estate, except about $1,000, to the college.

A Woman's glee club of sixteen has been organized at Chicago University.

The class of '94 at Williams will be the largest that ever graduated from that college.

The contributions to the New American University at Washington have been increased to $700,000.

The professors of the University of Chicago have formed a society to be known as the Quadrangle.

Twenty-nine Yale graduates are at present pursuing courses of study in the Harvard graduate departments.

The Harvard faculty has passed a rule that no punches or distilled liquor be allowed in any college building on class day or commencement day.

The statue of Benjamin Franklin, which stood in front of the Electric building at the World's Fair, has been presented to the University of Pennsylvania.

Of the 3,000 students at the University of Berlin 800 are Americans.

EXCHANGES.

With this issue the present editorial force will probably finish their work on the JOURNAL. Nor do we throw off our mantle without a feeling of sorrow. We have learned to know our exchanges and to appreciate their presence. We have perused their pages, learned their ways, and been instructed by their efforts. We trust that our successors will have the same pleasant experiences as we, and that they will enter upon the work with the firm resolve to make the JOURNAL a grand success for this Institution.

The *Wittenburger* of April 17th, is illustrated. There are several cuts showing the college buildings. Let us have a cut of our new building for a subsequent number of the JOURNAL.

Then here's to merry ninety-four,
May they always have prosperity,
And may the fame of their career,
Be handed down to posterity,
With a hundred wishes less or more,
I'll end with "Success to Ninety-four."
—*Bucknell Mirror.*

SMALL COLLEGES.

There is a great desire on the part of many to attend the large Colleges and Universities of the country, as though the name of these institutions would make a man learned. The fact is that students usually get less benefit from them than they would from one of the well-equipped smaller. The smaller Colleges are doing a necessary and efficient work which is seldom recognized. They should be more encouraged and receive a heartier support than they commonly do. The INTERIOR has the following on the subject:

"No greater harm could be done to the cause of religion and higher education than by the crowding and crushing out of the small colleges. It would not only limit the extent of liberal education, but it would degrade its quality—make it an aristocratic privilege, with the accompanying vices of thought and conduct peculiar to an aristocracy. The best college for a solicitous parent to send his son to, is a small college, where he has the minimum of evil, and the maximum of good, influences—where he is in contact with the minds of his teachers and under their immediate moral influence. Our small colleges make our great men; and this they have done for a hundred years."—*Ex.*

WHAT TOBACCO DOES.

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Demoralizes the young.
Debilitates the body.
Disorders the brain.
Deters growth.
Drains the pocket.
Disgusts the cleanly.
Disregards others' rights.
Degrades religion. *Ex.*

AS THE SEASON ADVANCES.

May 1—Please, would the lady like some ice?

June 1—How much ice do you want to-day?

July 1—Wannany ice?

August 1—Ice! *Ex.*

Are you going to have company during Commencement? If not, send somebody an invitation to visit you and enjoy witnessing the graduation of the largest class that has been sent out from Missionary Institute.—*Selin's Grove Tribune.*

All those who've had experience
Most potently declare,
That when one quarrels with his wife,
The *outcome* is his hair.—*Ex.*

Truth never dodges, no matter who shoots.—*Ex.*

St. Peter—"Halt!" New Spirit—"Can I come in?" St. Peter—"I'd rather you wouldn't. You are just out of college, and we don't want any advice about running the universe."—*Ex.*

DR. HARLAN H. BALLARD, PRESIDENT OF THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION, IN POPULAR SCIENCE NEWS, ON THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA.

In connection with the foregoing report of our Ornithological Chapter, it is only right to call the attention of all lovers of birds to the magnificent work now being issued by the Natural Science Association of America, and entitled "THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA." Edition limited to 1,000.

It is emphatically an original work, *original in design and execution*, and whether in letter press, illustrations or price, it is unapproached by anything of the kind in existence.

It is recommended by the highest scientific, ecclesiastic and educational authority as being the most attractive, meritorious, pure and ennobling exposition of our ornithology yet given to the public.

Dr. Elliott Coues, author of "Birds of the North West," says: "It is a really notable work." Prof. C. J. Maynard author of the "Birds of Eastern North America," says: "It contains the best pictures of the species which I have ever seen." Thomas G. Gentry, author of "Life Histories of Birds," and "Nests and Eggs of Birds of the United States," says: "It is the cheapest and best publication on ornithology in this country. The drawings are of a very high order, and rivals in beauty of design and finish the more costly works published abroad or in this country. It should be found in our homes and in libraries generally." And, according to Dr. Theodore Gill, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, "It is not only a meritorious volume, but is altogether so handsome as to make it a very appropriate presentation book or ornament for the family table."

It is an imperial quarto volume of engraved figures of all our species, artistically reproduced, true in all hues of color to their natural plumage and botanical surroundings. It also includes a copious text description of their habits and characteristics, and embracing in general the observations made by the most eminent writers on ornithology, and a systematic table, arranged according to the classification adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union, includes all the additions and corrections of our North American species which have been made to date, with an index to page, plate and figure of each species according to the A. O. U. number. It is illustrated with one hundred and nineteen full page colored plates, each representing from one to thirty or more species. It is the finest book

on American birds issued since Audubon, and is pronounced by some authorities superior to that now rare and costly work. It is issued in half and full bindings, Russia, seal, or morocco, at the net price of $40 and $45 respectively; but in response to a special letter, the association authorized me to say that a substantial discount will be made to such of our A. A. members and others as are working naturalists. We commend his work especially to members of the Wilson Ornithological Chapter.

It is also a very useful and appropriate addition to the home and reference library, and for presentation purposes generally. Address regarding it, the NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Samples of plates and text can be had by sending twenty-five cents in postage stamps.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

J. N. Katherman, -	.50.
C. E. Frontz, - -	.50.
C. E. Smith, -	1.00.
H. P. App, - -	1.00.
Dr. A. L. Slonaker, -	1.00.
J. M. Anspach, D. D., -	1.00.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

AT ASBURY PARK, N. J., JULY 6TH TO 13TH 1894

The National Educational Association of U. S. A., with Hon. A. G. Lane, Supt. Public Schools, Chicago, President; Hon. J. M. Greenwood Supt. Public Schools, Kansas City, Treasurer; Hon. Irwin Shepard, President State Normal School, Winona, Minn., Secretary, and Hon. N. A. Calkins, Asst. Supt. Public Schools, New York, Chairman of Board of Trustees; will hold its 1894 meeting at Asbury Park, N. J. July 6th to 13th, inclusive

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THE INSTITUTE JOURNAL.

VOL. III. JUNE, 1894. No. 10.

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EDITORIAL.

DELAY.

The May number was delayed by sickness in the printer's family, so long that we concluded to send out the May and June numbers together. Such was the confusion caused by unexpected changes, made by the Board, that to this day we have not received some of the matter intended for this issue. The whole work falls on the editor in chief. All have deserted him and he is left not only to carry the pecuniary responsibility but to perform the labor of getting out this last number of the year. From some of those appointed to report the different exercises of the commencement we have received no communications. We are sorry for this; but we excuse them on account of the discouragements under which they separated at the close of the school.

———o———

THE MISSIONARY INSTITUTE A COLLEGE.

The Board of Directors, at its last meeting, resolved to open the curriculum of this Institution out into that of a full college. They elected Rev. F. P. Manhart, A. M. Superintendent—the only officer of the Institution of two departments, collegiate and theological. It is a college without a president or a name, and a theological seminary without a head aside from himself.

This is a new departure in the conduct of institutions of learning and perhaps it may introduce a new era in the systems of education. All the former professors were invited to stay in the service of the school, though reduced from their former offices to the ranks, and on salaries too low for their comfortable support. Hence Prof. J. I. Woodruff, much to our regret, has decided to leave us. He goes to take charge of the college of the Palatinate, located at Myerstown, Pa. Prof. Houtz and ourself remain for the present. The Board have filled up the faculty by the election of Robert N. Hartman, A. M. Ph., D., and Rev. J. M. Hantz, A. M. The circular, as made out by the superintendent, is printed on the last page of the cover. With this teaching force, supplemented by tutors, it is proposed to open the first term of the college. Let all the former students return that possibly can and assist us in making the undertaking a success.

THE CONTINUATION OF THE JOURNAL.

The continuation of the publication of this *Journal* now depends upon circumstances. The Alumni Association at its last meeting, appointed a committee to wait on us and request us to continue. We heard them kindly, but stated that we had been publishing at a loss of about $25.00 a year and had sunk about $75.00 in the enterprise already. As long as we were at the head of the classical department, we cheerfully did this as an advertisement. But now that we had been reduced to the rank of an ordinary teacher we had no more interest in the matter of advertising the school than any one else. We own the *Institute Journal*, however, and are recorded as its proprietor at Washington, D. C., and we said that we would continue to publish the same on condition that a bond of indemnity signed by the officers, binding the Alumni Association to repay our loss, to the amount of $25.00 be given to us during the vacation. The committee agreed to this and promised that it would be done. We have received no such paper up to this date; but, in order to test the matter, we will prepare the paper ourself and present it to the officers. If they sign it, and thus insure us against loss, we will continue to publish the *Journal*. If not, its affairs will be sold out or closed up with as little loss as possible. In the mean time it will facilitate the matter of continuing to publish very much if the subscribers will all pay their subscriptions for the last year. Over $100 are due which we very much need to pay pressing bills still outstanding.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

REDEDICATION.

The members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, having repaired their place of worship, dedicated the same to the service of God, on Sunday, the 3rd of June. This being the day for the Commencement exercises to begin, all hearts rejoiced to know that the weather had changed and that the morning sun in all its splendor, was sending its rays upon the earth. Indeed it seems that even nature rejoices when *God's* people are about to give special praises to His most holy name. She now had ceased her weeping and had put on an expression of gladness. At half past 10 o'clock the dedicatory exercises opened with an anthem by the church choir; followed by prayer by Rev. Ziggler, D. D. After which Rev. J. M. Reimensnyder of Milton president of the Susquehanna Synod, delivered a very excellent address appropriate to the occasion. He took for his text, Isaiah 26:1, "We have a strong city." Rev. Ziggler, D. D., then addressed the audience on the subject of the birth of the first Lutheran church and the introduction of English preaching. He being the first English pastor was well able to handle this subject in a very interesting manner. Mr. Franklin Schoch, chairman of the repair committee, then gave a report of the finances. This report showed the expenses for repairing the church to be $2,300.00 of which $857.00 were yet to be raised. By the Supervision of Rev. Yutzy and Reimensnyder this large amount was raised in less than half an hour. This free giving shows that the people of Selinsgrove are not only willing to give their time for the worship of *God* but their money which is also demanded by Him who says: "The silver and gold are mine."

At 2 o'clock the exercises were continued.

After a very pleasing chorus by the choir, Rev. Born, D. D. made a very excellent address. He was followed by Rev. Weber, D. D., of Sunbury.

Rev. J. R. Dimm, D. D., then spoke on the relation of the church to the Missionary Institute.

Other speeches were made by Rev. Eckersley, Methodist minister of Selinsgrove, Pa. L. C. Hassinger, who represented the Y. P. S. C. E. and Wm. I. Guss who spoke for the Y. M. C. A. of the school.

After which the church was reconsecrated to *God* by Rev. Yutzy and Dr. Weber. The audience was

then dismissed by singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Reported by Wm. B. Lahr.

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BACCALAUREATE.

Following the reopening of the Evangelical Lutheran church, at Selinsgrove, on the evening of Sabbath, June 3, was the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the Missionary Institute by Rev. J. R. Dimm, D. D.

The class was escorted to the church by members of the faculty followed by the students and friends one hundred and twenty two in number. All were then ushered into the front pews of the beautiful sanctuary and comfortably seated. The choir rendered an opening anthem and led in the singing in an acceptable manner. The opening service was conducted by Rev. Prof. J. Yutzy; followed with prayer by Rev. G. W. W. Amick, of Johnstown, Pa. Dr. Dimm then announced his text for the sermon to the graduating class which was taken from the 12th verse of the 23rd chapter of Proverbs, "Apply thine heart unto instruction and thine ears to the words of knowledge."

The sermon was a forty-nine minute discourse, eloquent and edifying throughout and a fitting tribute to cultured and consecrated manhood and womanhood. The work the class had gone over was nicely reviewed. The closing words were as follows:

"Go then, into this broad world, not thinking that you know all, for that would stop your further progress; but taking our text as your motto: "Apply thy heart unto instruction and thine ears to the words of knowledge." Let this divine command be the guide of your literary life. Carry it out in your practice until the end. Pray for the divine guidance to lead you to the truth. Seek the innocence of pardoned sin through Christ. Let your moral and religious pathway shine, so that others may take courage by seeing you. Then, at the end, when you review life's checkered course, you will have the happy consciousness that you have not lived in vain.

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FRESHMAN EXHIBITION.

On Monday evening, long before the time appointed, the citizens and visitors of Selins Grove began to congregate in the Town Hall. Every one waited patiently until 7:30 when the curtain was drawn. The stage was beautifully and tastefully decorated, having the floral "95" in the centre. The Freashman Class, at the sound of the music, made their appearance in an elegant manner. The devotional exercises were conducted by W. M. Horn.

After being favored with music, Miss Rosa Gortner extended a hearty greeting to all and made every one feel welcome. B. F. Long gave an original oration on "Linguistic Studies;" he declaimed in his usual pleasing manner. S. A. App read the history of the class which was very interesting as well as amusing. R. E. Boyer followed with a select oration, "Heroes of the Land of Penn," which was done in a pleasing manner. After the orchestra rendered a selection, Miss Augusta C. Breimeir read a very interesting and instructive essay on "Unwritten Music." No sooner had Miss Breimeir taken her seat than the young Demosthanese, W. B. Nipple appeared and captivated his audience in a select oration on "The Human Mind." C. B. Harmon then took his place at the reading stand and read an original poem on "Our Superiors," which was written for the express benefit of class '94; Mr. Harmon is noted for his originality and wit. E. G. W. Crist, the second Daniel Webster, then took the floor and not one in the audience moved until he had rendered his original oration on "Pothumous Fame." The sweet strains of music were again heard, which upon examination, we found had come from the orchestra in the front part of the Hall. After the melodious sounds had all died away the voice of Miss Anna Boyer was heard from the stage and in her distinct pronunciation, articulation and pleasing manner. The audience enjoyed her interesting essay on "Voices from the Dead." The prophet then appears in the form and manner of M. W. Smith and fortells the destiny of each one of his class mates. Of course, all is true and each one knows his or her fate. The time growing late W. M. Horn bids us farewell. Mr. Horn like all the members of '95, is an excellent declaimer and Missionary Institute need not feel ashamed of the sons and daughters she sends from her walls. Immediately after the exercises in the Hall were concluded the class adjourned to the Keystone Hotel at which place a class banquet was held; a number of the friends of the class were present and all reported having a good time.

C. E. L.

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BANQUET OF "CLIO" SOCIETY.

The fiirst Annual Banquet of the Clionian Society, was held at the Keystone Hotel, Selins Grove, Pa., on the evening of Juue 5, 1894, at 10 o'clock.

Just before the hour of the Banquet the guests began to arrive until there were upwards of eighty in number. They came from all sections of the State and in justice to

then dismissed by singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

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the ladies we say there was a good representation of the fair sex present.

At the sound of music by the Middleburg Orchestra, we made our way to the Banquet Hall. The room was gaily decorated with flowers, flags and bunting, besides on the walls were displayed the portraits of Drs. Kurtz, Zeigler, Born, Dimm, Day, Rhoads and Prof. Houtz. These, together with the banner of the society gave the room an attractive appearance.

At a signal from the Toastmaster, Mr. H. Q. Shadle, we all sat down to our places around the festal board spread with all the dainties of the season.

In justice to our host, Mr. Keiser, it was said: This is the finest lay-out ever spread in Selins Grove.

After all had been served the following Toasts were responded to: "University Extension," Rev. G. E. Faber, Phœnixville, Pa.; "The Present Crisis," Rev. R. G. Bannon, Williamsport, Pa.; "Retrospective," Supt. Rev. F. P. Manhart, "Prospective," H. C. Michael, Sunbury, Pa., "Our Mothers, our Wives, and our Sisters," Rev. I. P. Zimmerman, Mahanoy City, Pa.; "Our Society," Rev. J. C. Shannon, Elysburg, Pa.; "Our New Home," Rev. J. D. Stonecypher, Hartleton, Pa.; "Our Needs," L. C. Hassinger, Sheffeld, Pa. Many other toasts were responded to by visiting brothers from abroad, and all departed at a late hour feeling that it was good to be there. C. R. S.

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PROGRAMME.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

OF THE MISSIONARY INSTITUTE, SELINS GROVE, PA, JUNE 7TH, 1894.

PROGRAM:

Music. Prayer. Music.

ORATIONS.

Mohammedan Missions in the U. S., Chas. R. Streamer, Smicksburg, Pa. Is Religion Piety? Charles A. Miller, Salem, Pa. Louis Kossuth, William I. Guss, Patterson, Pa. Estrangement of Bismark and the Emperor, L. Domer Ulrich, Selin's Grove, Pa. Effects of the Parliament of Religions, F. J. Matter, Fisherville, Pa. Music.

ORATIONS.

Aggressions of Romanism, Chalmers E. Frontz, Hughesville, Pa. The Hawaiian Question, George O. Ritter, Limestoneville, Pa. Canonization of Joan of Arc, Miss H. Anna Hummel, Shamokin Dam, Pa. The Dynamite Fiend, T. Reber Taggart, Hughesville, Pa. Revelations of Spectrum Analysis, C. Edgar Smith, Selin's Grove, Pa. Music.

ORATIONS.

Hazing at College a Crime, Rolland E. Crist, Turbotville, Pa. A

Flowerless World, William Irvin Redcay, Watsontown, Pa. Social Mollusks, William B. Lahr, Limestoneville, Pa. Bimetalism, Montraville M. Albeck, Clarkstown, Pa. The Anti-Semitic Movement, William M. Rearick, Beavertown, Pa. Music.

ORATIONS

Photography in Astronomy, Clement C. Keiser, Mifflinburg, Pa. The Rosetta Stone, Foster C. Fisher, Salem, Pa. The Rotation of Fashions, Miss Mary E. Burkhart, Selin's Grove, Pa. The Chameleon, Fad, Harry C. Michael, Sunbury, Pa. Music.

ORATIONS.

The Dream Realm, John O. Yoder, Globe Mills, Pa. Habits of the American Eagle, R. C. Smith, Mahanoy City, Pa. Modern Fossils, William E. Clouser, New Lebanon, Pa. Restriction of Immigration, Samuel B. Hare, Altoona, Pa. Music.

Presentation of diplomas. Conferring of degrees. Benediction. Music.

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✲ LITERARY. ✲

For the Institute Journal]

THE RESERVOIR RUINS—AN INTERESTING PLACE TO VISIT.

BY REV H. C. SALEM, '88.

The South Fork dam which broke and destroyed the city of Johnstown, has become famous in history. Your correspondent has frequently visited these reservoir ruins. They are located a few miles from one of my churches. This artificial lake was owned by a few aristocrats from Johnstown, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo., but most of them were from Pittsburg, Pa. About eighteen or twenty fine summer residences had been erected on the banks of the lake. These houses are now going to ruins. The lake was three miles long. The width varied. During the summer season at low water mark the water was eighty-five feet deep at the breast of the dam. When the lake was full of water, it covered a surface of twenty four hundred acres. To hold back this immense volume of water an embankment of clay had been thrown up, wide enough at the top for a wagon road. The bank gradually became wider as it approached the bottom of the lake. Whenever fears were entertained that the bank was weakening, a few loads of hay were thrown into the water at the breast of the dam. This was done to strengthen the week places. An insufficient waste-weir about ten feet high had been built to carry off the surplus water. At the

time of the great flood the water at the breast of the dam measured ninety feet deep. The waste weir being insufficient to carry off the waste water, the water overflowed and softened the embankment. Consequently the middle part of the bank gave way. The hole torn out of the embankment is over one hundred feet long and ninety feet deep. This mighty volume of water rushed madly down the Conemaugh valley carrying destruction everywhere. This valley is narrow at most places and its course is crooked. Consequently the water would strike against the mountains and then rebound, and would gather considerable rubbish as it swept down the valley. When this great volume of water had reached the doomed city, it possessed a tremendous force and was well fitted to become a most destructive agency. As the water approached Johnstown, it looked like a mighty wave sixty feet high. Part of the embankment that held back this water is still standing. In the lake bottom can be seen the ruins of boats. The Penna. R. R. Co. has built a branch road up to the ruins from South Fork. The road runs over the lake bottom. This would prevent the rebuilding of the dam on the same extensive scale as before. But we learned from residents along the lake that the owners would like to rebuild the dam on a less extensive scale, but would not dare to do it because the feeling in Johnstown against the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club was exceedingly bitter and the citizens would never allow the club to make any kind of a dam there again. The breaking of the dam was not due to the pressure of the water against the bank. It is believed that the embankment could have stood this pressure. But it was the overflowing of the water which softened the bank and caused it to give way. The club had been warned frequently by the residents along the lake that the dam was unsafe, but the club would not listen to the warnings. At the time when the embankment gave way, one of the owners of the dam was staying at a farm-house on a high hill near the rerervoir and had a good view of all that took place. It is said that the man wept bitterly as he saw the bank give way and the water rush violently down the death valley. Prior to the breaking of the reservoir, this summer resort afforded the farmers of the surrounding country an excellent market. Hundreds of people visited the place during the summer season. Many people think that the summer resort had been a most wicked and immoral place. This impression is erroneous as the residents, who live near the reservoir ruins informed

your correspondent that the place had been very moral and that no intoxicants had been sold at the hotel. Up to the time that the reservoir was destroyed, only one man had ever been drowned and he was drowned at a place where he could have waded out. The loss of his life was due to his own carelessness. At the present time there is a suit against the Club for damages pending in the Circuit Court.

SCALP LEVEL, June, A. D., 1894.

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From the (Northumberland Pa.,) Public Press.

THE WRECK AT THE DEERFIELD.

BY MAY EVERETT GLOVER.

In the old Bay State, at the close of day
As heavy clouds o'ercast the sky,
The through express swept on its way,
Atop the rocky ledge which lies
'Long Deerfield river.

From railroad track to where rocks and water meet,
Is a steep descent, twice ten and three score feet
The towering mountains which boldly rise
Almost hide from the sunlit skies
The narrow space.

Where, with their loads of human freight,
Long year, trains sped safely o'er and o'er.
No thought of danger that might await
Came to those two hundred souls or more
On that train.

But there awaited them that night,
Hidden away from human sight;
To God's eye alone was there revealed
The terrible danger that lay concealed
Within a rail.

The engineer was in his place—
His hand upon the throttle, as he peers
Cautiously along the track to trace
Some unseen danger that he fears
Is lurking there.

But nothing can his eye discern
Nearer, nearer with unconcern,
Over the rails, through the darkness and gloom,
The train sped onward to the doom
Awaiting it.

A sudden lurch—an onward dash,
And o'er the ledge the train is hurled;
Screams rent the air mid deafening crash,
As over and over the train is whirled
In its descent;

'Til crushed and broken by many a shock,
It lands part in the waters, part on the rocks,
Then suddenly bright flames leaped on high;
And the surging waters hush many a cry
In their depths.

Out from the wreck the engineer crept,
Scalded and crushed, but that hour revealed
The heroic soul which within him slept,
'Til the lives of his fellowmen appealed
For its awakening.

Noble and brave he had always been,
Respected by all and trusted by them,
A loving father, husband and son;
What better can be said of any one
In this world.

Now in the midst of that sad scene,
He was slowly but surely dying;
In that moment awful and supreme
He forgot himself, forgot those 'round him lying,
Dead and dying.

As rushes through his reeking brain,
The words—"Save the train, save the train."
He starts and trembles—for well he knew
That soon the down express was due
'Long that fatal spot.

And unless some one was there the warning to give,
A worse disaster there would be.
'Oh God," he murmured, 'give me Strength to live,
"Oh prolong the life in me
'Till I save them.

Then, seizing quickly a burning brand,
Clutching it tightly in one scalded hand,
He glances a moment at the steep ascent
That he must mount if he prevent
Another disaster.

Crawling, staggering, every moment in pain;
But he forgot it all, and his own near end,
Remembers only the coming train,
And the many lives that may depend
Upon his signal.

Oft he pauses—clutches the rocks in dismay
Steadies himself a moment then again on his way;
'Till with much effort and every nerve strained
The rocks are left and the railroad gained
At the top.

Far in the distance, the rumbling wheels he hears
"Help, oh God! Help me now!" he prays;
As swiftly in sight the train appears,
And everything around him sways
Staggering on.

But his step has grown slow;
Feebly he waves the brand to and fro,
It is not seen - the train comes near.
When suddenly seized with a horrible fear
'Lest he should fall:

With all his strength in one effort more
Frantically he waves the brand on high.
The train stops quickly on that shore,
While the broken rail before them lie
Not twenty yards away.

Down by the track, his bleeding hand
Clutching still the smouldering brand;
They found him there—but his mission was done:
And the soul of Herbert Littlejohn
Was at rest.

Northumberland, Pa., May 29, 1894.

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THE GREAT EVIL OF THE AGE.

A MEDICAL WARNING.

BY JOHN ELLIS, M. D.,

Author of the "Avoidable Causes of Disease."

Looking simply at the physical development, health, symmetry of form, beauty, increase, and perpetuity of the native American people, it is perfectly safe to say that tight dressing, as it is practiced to-day among the women and girls of our country, is the greatest evil that exists. When the writer was a boy, seventy years ago, tight dressing among women was principally confined to the waist and the chest, but to-day it is carried down as low as possible towards the hips. Of late years we have had advertised, by the manufacturers or their agents, corsets for "contracting and elongating the waist," and we see the sad results of their use in the deformed women all around us.

Kind reader, you who care for the welfare of our race, please look at the distorted figures which are intended to represent fashionable women to be seen in our periodicals, and even in some of our daily papers, and which are freely sent to and admitted into the homes where dwell girls, young women, and their mothers. With such illustrations before them, what is more natural than that the young girls should feel their bodies should be forced into the shape represented in the fashion plates before them, and too many mothers are anxious that their daughters should be dressed in a fashionable style, and they know very well that the natural human form can only be thus distorted by the means of corsets, tight dresses or bandages, applied to their girls while young, so as to forcibly restrain the natural development and growth of the waist, abdomen, and hips, mechanically as the Chinese fashionable mother prevents the growth of the feet of her girls.

In the symmetrical; well-formed woman the hips are much broader in proportion to the breadth of the shoulders than they are in men, but when the development of the waist

and abdomen are mechanically prevented from expanding, the muscles which extend from these structures to the bones of the pelvis being thus bound down, they hold in and prevent the full development of the pelvis. In many of our young women the pelvis is not broader in proportion to the shoulders than it is in men. The deformity is far reaching in its consequences.

Now, intelligent reader, just look at the pelvis or hips or an abdomen of our fashionable women as represented in the fashion plates in our periodicals; with the pelvis thus deformed, and the bowels crowded down upon the organs within it, judge for yourself, what possible chance is there for an orderly development of the unborn child in that freedom which the Lord intended for it when He created woman? What are the results all around? Unnecessary suffering and danger attend child-bearing in a vast number of cases, and premature births are not infrequent. Only think af the displacements and diseases and functional derangements which so frequently result from tight dressing: all profitable to the doctors, but, alas, entailing suffering upon so many of our women, especially wives and mothers. Nor are the diseases and suffering caused by tight dressing confined to the lower portion of the body.

Dr. Mary Wood Allen in *The Journal of Hygiene and Herald of Health* in an execellent article on "*Round Shouldered Girls*" says, in regard to the organs within the trunk or chest abdomen: "They are packed by the hand of Divine Skill and to interfere with them is a matter of vital import." Deformity of the shoulders is common, and a wonderful lessening of the capacity of the lungs for breathing is an inevitable result of this evil habit.

Dr Nathan Allen, of Lowell, who made careful investigation into the facts, said in the *Popular Science Monthly* that while in 1850 it was the exception where an American mother could not nurse her children it was then (1883) in Massachusettes a question whether one-half of them could do, so and it is safe to say that there has been no improvement since the above date. Why this inability to nurse children? First, the waists of the women of our country had never been compressed and elongated to the extent they have been since 1850. The irritation and and compression caused by corsets, stays, tight dresses applied to young ladies, sometimes cause indurations of the breasts which, when these organs begin to secrete nourishment for the child, inflame and abscesses result, which interfere with nursing; and then the compression of stays, corsets, etc., often causes a

retraction of the organs through which the child derives its nourishment: which renders it difficult for the child to nurse. Palpitation and other derangements of the heart's action often result from tight dressing. Second, there is often a want of lung capacity to properly renovate and purify the blood, owing to tight dressing, and an inability to digest the food required to sustain the vitality of the body, owing to the compressed state of the stomach and bowels. Third, owing to the want of an adequate base for the due support of the head, shoulders, and arms, resulting from the contraction of the waist and abdomen, it is difficult for our women to take the active exercise and to do the active work which are necessary to give the vitality and strength required by a mother of children. "The workers shall inherit the earth."

Now, fellow-countrymen, many of the women of our country are working earnestly in behalf of "Dress Reform," but they are overshadowed by the ignorance, heedlessness or selfishness of fashion mongers and have had only moderate success; but the women have worked nobly and well for the rescue of the men from the slavery resulting from the use of alcoholic and fermented drinks, and tobacco, and they have done and are doing a good work. Can we not respond and do something to rescue the women and girls of our country from the most fearful temptation and slavery to fashions which are so rapidly imparing the vitality of the native America race? Seventy years ago the average number of children in native New England families was not less than four or five, and the number of children in the families of French Canadians who are settling in New England to-day we are told is not less than four or five, whereas the average number in native American families is but one and a half. We well know that this decrease in the number of children in native families does not depend upon this habit alone, but tight dressing is certainly one of the chief causes of the increasing inability to bear, nurse, and care for and raise children.

Kind-hearted readers, not only in New England, but also in New York and other States, please look around you among your acquaintances who are descendants of the Puritans and other early settlers of our country, and notice the number of married partners who have been married within the last twenty or thirty years who have no children, and the number who have not more than one or two children, and see how few have more than three or four, and you will be surprised. Can we as

men do nothing for the rescue of our race and our women from unnecessary suffering?

Dr. D. Benjamin, in an illustrated article in *The Annals of Hygiene—a Journal of Health*—after earnestly calling attention to "the commercial view of style in women's clothing," and in speaking of the "relation of the waist to diseases of women," says: "The human body contains no useless space. The organs contained witnin the body are of the proper size, and cannot be increased or diminished in size without impairing their functions and causing their utter ruin. Nor can they be displaced without injury. These are facts admitted by anatomists, physiologists, and physicians."—Again he says: "The evil effects of the publication in the fashion columns of the magazines of such illustrations as we have in Fig. 1, consist mainly, perhaps, in its educating the eyes of young women to a false model, inclining them to believe this is the ideal, their constant efforts to attain which result so disastrously to their health. The printing of such cuts, being so great an insult to the intelligence and taste of humanity, as well as disastrous to health, should be prohibited."

If there are any evils in the world which should be prohibited by legal enactments, surely the painting, engraving, public exhibition, and printing and circulation through our periodicals and mails of such false and perverted representations of the female form, and the manufacture and sale of the corsets which are so rapidly impairing the health and vitality of our women and thus aiding in the destruction of the native American race, should be prohibited. We men are responsible for the continuance of these evils unrestrained, for we only hold the right to vote for our legislators. Let our girls and women cast away their corsets and tight dresses—they will feel "all gone" for a time; stand up as erect as possible, repeatedly draw in a full breath and expand their lungs to their utmost capacity many times a day, and they will receive renewed vitality, strength, health, and beauty, and our native race may yet be preserved from the threatened annihilation.

This article has been written for no one periodical, but copies of it will be sent to the leading periodicals of our country with the hope that their editors will feel a sufficient interest in the welfare and happiness of the women of our land, and in the future of the native American people, to give it an insertion, and thus place it before their readers; for if our race is ever to be elevated from its present state of suffering, sorrow, and evil, it must and will be done largely through the influence of the press.

DR. HARLAN H. BALLARD, PRESIDENT OF THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION, IN POPULAR SCIENCE NEWS, ON THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA.

In connection with the foregoing report of our Ornithological Chapter, it is only right to call the attention of all lovers of birds to the magnificent work now being issued by the Natural Science Association of America, and entitled "THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA." Edition limited to 1,000.

It is emphatically an original work, *original in design and execution*, and whether in letter press, illustrations or price, it is unapproached by anything of the kind in existence.

It is recommended by the highest scientific, ecclesiastic and educational authority as being the most attractive, meritorious, pure and ennobling exposition of our ornithology yet given to the public.

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